

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 4.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

Price 7d.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FROM the peculiar nature of this Publication, and the channels through which it circulates, unusual facilities are afforded of giving publicity to Advertisements connected with the Mining and Commercial Interests.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 6 lines..... 2s.
Every additional 3 lines..... 1s.
Office—12, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London;
Where Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are requested to be sent.
AGENT IN CORNWALL.—H. GRYLLS, Ticketing Paper Office, Redruth.

SHARES in several of the best MINING COMPANIES of Cornwall, to be sold or exchanged. Apply to CHARLES MANN, Stock Broker, Stock Exchange, and Tom's Coffee House, Cornhill, Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Cornish Mining Shares, English and Foreign Stocks, Shares, and Securities.

SHARES IN VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE.

Two 100ths in East Croft
One 100th in Trevelyan
Two 100ths in Wheal Seaton
One 50th in Marazion Mines
One 50th in South Eastern
One 100th in South West Eastern
One 100th in Wheal Virgin
One 100th in Wheal Prospect.
Application to be made in London to Mr. E. Haselton, 24, Finsbury Lane, Cornhill, and to Mr. Burgess, Camborne, in Cornwall. All Communications to be post paid.

ON SALE, at the office of F. A. Helps, Stock and Share Broker, 9, Finch-lane, Cornhill, SHARES in the Croydon, Grand Junction, and Trent and Mersey Canals; in the London Dock Company; Brighton, Chertsey, Imperial, Ratcliff, and United General Gas Companies; British Commercial, Globe, Hope, Life, and Protector Fire Insurance Companies; in the Commercial Road, Provincial National Bank; in the General Steam Navigation and Star Steam-ship Companies.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

THE Directors give Notice, that on Friday the 25th Sept., at one o'clock, at their Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, they will DISPOSE, by PUBLIC TENDER, OF TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN SHARES in the NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY COMPANY, being all the Shares which have been forfeited.
Forms of Tender, with a statement of the present situation of the undertaking, may be had by applying at the Railway Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Railway Office, Carlisle; Messrs. J. H. and G. Riddell, Leeds; Messrs. Woolfe, Brothers, shareholders, Change-alley, London; Mr. Richard Dawson, share-broker, Liverpool; Mr. Joseph King, share-broker, Liverpool; Messrs. Thomas Leeds and Son, share-brokers, Manchester; and Mr. Alex. Gray, accountant, Glasgow.
August 18. JOHN ADAMSON, Clerk of the Company.

VALUABLE COPPER AND SILVER MINE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., by Four o'clock in the afternoon, at Andrew's Hotel, in the town of Redruth, all that Valuable SILVER and COPPER MINE, called Wheal Anna Maria, on the Banks of the river Helford, in the Parish of Constantine, Cornwall, and most advantageously situated for the shipping of Ores, or for landing Materials. Together with all the Materials of the said Mine, consisting of one 21-inch Cylinder Engine; a quantity of excellent Pumps, (nearly new, Water Wheel, Wilma, Tackle, and every other requisite for working the Mine. The above Mine, situated in a stream of industry, has produced Silver and Copper Ores of very superior quality, and is now offered for sale in consequence of a disagreement between the present adventurers, many of whom would be quite ready to join any respectable party who might become the Purchaser, if it met their approbation. The Mine is now open for inspection, and may be viewed, and further information obtained, on application to Captain Tucker, on the Mine, or of Mr. John Honey, Mining Office, Redruth.
* All persons having any demands on the said Mine are requested to send the particulars to the Purchaser, Mr. T. Dunstan, Constantine, immediately.

WALLS-END COLLIERY.

TO BE LET BY PROPOSAL, for the remainder of a Term of 21 Years, which expires on the 25th November, 1855, and to be entered upon on the 2nd of November next, all that well known current going COLLIERY, called "WALLS-END COLLIERY," together with all its establishment of Workmen and Agent's Houses, Offices, Stables, Granaries, Engines, Machines, Waggonways, Waggon, Stalls, &c.
The fixed Stock will be transferred to the Lessee, at a valuation, to be returned at the end of the term; and the movable and Live Stock will have to be paid for in equal instalments, by Bills at Two and Four months.
The Colliery may be viewed, and all particulars known, by application to Mr. Baddeley, at the Colliery; and sealed proposals addressed to him at Walls-end Fitting Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will be received till the 17th October next.
The locality of this Colliery is highly advantageous for the Working and Shipping of Coals, being situated on the North Bank of the river Tyne, where the Coals are shipped by Spouts, at which Vessels of twenty keels burden may load up.—The Lessee may be accommodated with Land to the extent of about 100 acres. Walls-end Colliery, Sept. 14th, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION OF VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.

Important Coal Mines, Stone Quarry, and Works, in His Majesty's Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, with all the Buildings, Engines, and Machinery, Railroad for a mile in length, Rights of Mining for Iron Ore, and other advantages, offering a safe and lucrative property for the employment of capital, without risk.

MR. JURY begs respectfully to announce he has received instructions from the proprietors to offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, September 30, (unless an acceptable offer is made for the same), a valuable MINING PROPERTY, held under the Crown, at a small chief rent, and free from taxes, rates, or assessments. It comprises the New Bridge-pit Mine, situated on the turnpike road from Coleford to Little Dean, and contains, according to the best surveys, an almost unlimited field of coal, of excellent quality, capable of raising from 70 to 100 tons per diem, for which the engines, machinery, and buildings are fully adequate. Also the Specified New-level Mine, adjoining, which forms a valuable acquisition; the coal in this mine is equally productive, and can be worked at a very moderate expense. The rights of mining for iron ore and minerals attached to the property, which are known to be abundant, form an important addition to its value, and offer a rich field for enterprise. The quarry produces grey stone of good quality, much in demand. A railroad, which belongs exclusively to this property, has been laid down by the proprietors, and by means of its junction with the public railroad, affords a speedy transit to the shipping port on the river Severn, to which great quantities are sent; it is also a source of income from the tonnage paid by the proprietors of other works contiguous. The situation of the mines gives them a priority over other competitors, from the facility of supplying (at the pit's mouth) the constant demand from the towns of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, &c., and the large woollen manufacturing districts. In conclusion, this property offers large returns to a spirited capitalist, without risk. Full particulars will shortly be ready for delivery, and may be had of Mr. Davies, bookseller, and at the Bell Inn, Gloucester; the Swan, Tewkesbury; Royal Hotel, Cheltenham; Hop-pole, Worcester; George, Stroud; or of the resident Manager, at the Mines, by whom cards of admission will be given to persons desirous of inspecting the works; and of Mr. Jury, auctioneer, Panacea-lane, Cheltenham.

DEPTFORD PIER AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

INCORPORATED by Act of Parliament, 5th Wm. 4. ch. 13. The several holders of deposit receipts for Shares in this Company are requested to leave the same at the office of the Company, 17, Cornhill, on or after the 14th day of September, and not later than the 1st day of October next ensuing, in order that the same may be exchanged for certificates in pursuance of the said Act.
By order of the Directors, C. BARLEE, Sec. Deptford Pier-office, Deptford, Aug. 21, 1835.

PENOBLES GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.

THE Directors hereby give Notice, that the call of Ten Shillings per Share, made in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the Deed of Settlement, becomes due on the 29th instant, and that such Shares on which the call may not be paid will be absolutely forfeited.
27, New Broad-street, 10th Sept. 1835. GEO. MORGAN, Sec.

EUROPEAN GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Second Instalment of £2. 10s. per Share, becomes due this day, and is required to be paid into Messrs. Ladbroke, King's Cross, and Co. the Bankers of the Company, or the Shares to which such payment shall not be made in due time will become liable to forfeiture.
Notice is hereby further given, that the Deed of Settlement, prepared in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus, lies for signature at the Company's Office as above, and the Proprietors are hereby requested forthwith to inspect and sign the same.
By order of the Board of Directors, 27, New Broad-street, London, 1st Sept. 1835. GIBBONS MERLE, Secretary.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED by Act of Parliament, 1833. SIXTH AND FINAL CALL OF £4. on each £20. Share.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors of the Company have made a CALL OF FOUR POUNDS per Share, to be paid to the Treasurer, Matthias Atwood, Esq., M. P., at Messrs. Spooner's, Atwood, and Co., No. 27, Greenchurch-street, London, or to the Bank of Manchester, at Manchester, on or before the 7th day of October next. Should the call not be paid by that day, interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to the time of payment.—By Order of the Board, GEORGE WALTER, Secretary.

THE HAYLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hayle Railway Company, held at the Office of the Company, Rectory House, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on Monday the 14th day of September, 1835, it was resolved, That a Call of £10 per share be now made, payable by two instalments, viz. £5 on or before the 3rd of October, and the remaining £5 on or before the 3rd of November next, to Messrs. Ransom and Co., the Bankers of the Company, 1, Pall Mall, East, London.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.—The Scrip-holders are hereby reminded, that the SECOND INSTALLMENT of 10s. per share, made payable at the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone, expires this day, and that such shares on which the said instalment shall remain unpaid will become forfeited.
22, Crutchedfriars, Sept. 14. JOHN SANDERS, Sec.

ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE, IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

THE Parties who applied for Shares in the Royal Copper Mines of Cobre, and who have not paid the First Instalment, in the Terms of the Prospectus, are hereby informed that the whole of those Shares are appropriated.—By order of the Directors, BAKENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON & JOHNSON, Great Winchester-street, 17th Sept. 1835.

PENNSYLVANIA BITUMINOUS COAL, LAND, and TIMBER COMPANY. North America, to be incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Capital, \$1,000,000, in 6,250 Shares of \$160 each. Deposit \$3 per share, to be paid to Messrs. Prescott, Groves, and Co., Threadneedle-street, or to Messrs. Cocks and Huddell, Chancery-lane, the Bankers of the Company. 1,625 Shares are already subscribed for; 3,125 Shares only will be issued to the public at par, the remaining 2,500 will be subsequently issued at a premium, such premium to be applied to the benefit of the holders of the 3,125 Shares. Applications for Shares and Prospectuses to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Henry Brookman, the Secretary, 16, Berners-street, Oxford-street, or to Messrs. Cliff and Fisher, Solicitors, 1, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, and 55, Ely-place, Finsbury.

BISSOE BRIDGE MINING ASSOCIATION.

THE Shareholders are hereby informed that the Payment of the THIRD INSTALLMENT of £1. per share, due on the 30th instant, is postponed to the 30th of January, 1836, the money in hand being sufficient to carry on the Operations of the Association until that period.—By order of the Directors, BAKENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON & JOHNSON, 7, Great Winchester-street, 18th Sept. 1835.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

THE THIRD EXHIBITION OF THIS SOCIETY will be opened at the CLASSICAL SCHOOL ROOM, FALMOUTH, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th of October next.
The members of the Society, and holders of transferable tickets, will be admitted at eleven o'clock, and non-subscribers at twelve o'clock, on the first day, on presenting their tickets of admission at the door.
The Exhibition will be opened to the Public at ten o'clock on the second day, on payment of one shilling at the door.
The Chair will be taken, and the Prizes awarded, on the first day of the Exhibition.

PRESTON AND WYRE RAILWAY AND HARBOUR COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1833. London Office, 26, Cornhill. CAPITAL, £130,000. IN 2,600 SHARES, £50 EACH.—DEPOSIT, £1.

DIRECTORS.
P. HERBERT FLEETWOOD, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
The Hon. HENRY THOS. STANLEY, M. P., Deputy Chairman.
BIRLEY, THOMAS, Esq., Merchant, Kilmarnock.
BROCKHOLES, T. F., Esq., Cloughton Hall, Garstang.
ELSTON, DANIEL, Esq., Parrot Hall, Foulton.
HARRISON, RICHARD, Esq., Bankfield, Foulton.
HAWKES, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq., Merchant, Blackburn.
HOSKINS, SAMUEL, Esq., 2, New Street.
PALEY, JOHN, Esq., Merchant, Preston.
PETTY, THOMAS, Esq., Merchant, Preston.
PORTERWATTS, WILLIAM, Esq., Banker, Ulverston.
SWAINSON, C., Esq., Jun., Merchant, Walton-le-dale, Preston.
WILSON FRANCES, T. R., Esq., Rawcliffe Hall, Garstang.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
BROTHERS, JOHN, Esq., NEAVE, RICHARD, Esq., WALTER, GEORGE, Esq., WYRE, THOS. EYRE, Esq.
BANKERS:
Messrs. PATER, FLEETWOOD, and Co., Preston.
Messrs. SPURGEON, ADDENBROOKS, & Co., Gracechurch-street, London.
ENGINEER:
GEORGE LAMMANN, Esq.
SECRETARY AND CLERK TO THE COMPANY:
OWEN T. ALDER, Esq., 27, Bedford-row, London.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
THOMAS DEARE, Esq.

THIS RAILWAY, which is intended for the purpose of general Traffic by means of Locomotive Engines, will connect the large rising manufacturing town of PRESTON, with the extensive, easy, safe, and commodious Harbour called the WYRE. Its extreme length will be 124 miles, with an inclination no where exceeding 7 feet 5 inches in a mile, and that only along an extent of four miles. The nature of the country, likewise, from PRESTON to WYRE, is particularly favourable to the construction of a RAILWAY.
The promoters of the undertaking, by affording a cheaper, safer, and more expeditious means of transit than those now furnished, consider themselves justified in calculating upon securing the traffic that at present exists between Preston and the Sea, which even at the low prices proposed to be charged by the Company, would afford a return of 30 per cent. on the Capital. Experience has shown that a considerable increase has always followed the completion of such undertakings. The distance from Preston to Manchester, by the Preston and Wigan Railway, is 37 miles—to Liverpool 84 miles, and to Warrington 27 miles.
Had the Directors been disposed to indulge in calculations on the prospects which the opening of this new commercial channel may promise in the course of a few years, considering the enormous difference that will exist between the Harbour Dues of Liverpool and those of Wyre, they might fairly calculate upon supplying a large number of the manufacturing towns in the interior of the country, more especially those to the east of Preston; and that as soon as a Railway shall extend, as it is proposed, from the Irish Channel to the German Ocean, even the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull will traffic to the Wyre, through Preston, as the most convenient and more economical channel leading to all the western parts of the world, and also with Liverpool as a commercial port. The Irish Port, north of Dublin, have already seen the advantages of opening that Harbour, and will progress through Parliament. Under the Act of Parliament obtained, the Company is already in receipt of Dues on all Vessels entering the Harbour of Wyre.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Capital £25,000. Divided into 5,000 Shares at £5 each. Particulars and Prospectuses may be had at the Office, No. 3, Broad-street Buildings.

ALLIANCE GAS COMPANY.

THE Directors of the ALLIANCE GAS COMPANY, hereby give Notice that the obstacles thrown in the way of the arrangements for Lighting the City of Dublin being now removed, and the sanction of Government and the Local Authorities obtained, the appropriation of the Shares, excepting one third of the number, taken by residents in Dublin, will take place on Monday, the 31st instant.
HENRY ENGLISH, Resident Manager, 27, New Broad Street, London, 9th Sept. 1835.

RAILWAY between ALTONA, HAMBURG, and LUBECK.

(subject to the consent of the King of Denmark, and the sanction of the Hanseatic States of Hamburg and Lubeck.)—Capital £300,000, in 15,000 shares of £20 each. Deposit 10s. per share.
PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.
Wolverly Atwood, Esq., George Borradaile, Esq., J. G. Doran, Esq., W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M. P., Richard Heathfield, Esq., J. L. Heathorn, Esq., H. W. Morten, Esq., Isaac Nicholson, Esq., Charles Perkins, Esq., Augustus S. Perkins, Esq., Henry John Rucker, Esq., J. C. White, Esq.
A nearly straight line for the above purpose, connecting Altona, Hamburg, and Lubeck, has been surveyed, by which an easy communication would be effected between England and all places in the Baltic.
The distance would not exceed 40 miles; the gradients would in no case be more than 1 in 500, being highly favourable for the application of locomotive power.
Five hundred and thirteen principal merchants and other influential persons at Hamburg, and 130 persons of similar character at Lubeck, comprehending members of the respective Senates, have signed declarations of their intention to support this measure upon a Company being formed to carry it into effect.
One half of the shares to be subscribed for on the Continent, and one half in England.
General Agent on the Continent—Mr. Benjamin Muller, Lubeck. Bankers in London—Messrs. Spooner, Atwood, and Co., Gracechurch-street, Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Messrs. Westphalen and Rice, Lubeck—Mr. N. Muller.
Solicitors—Messrs. I. and S. Pearce, Phillips, and Bolger, St. Swithin's lane, London.—Secretary, Mr. J. H. Pollock, 8, Basinghall-street.
Applications for shares may be addressed to the Committee, at the office of the Secretary.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY FROM LONDON.

COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., M. P., John Angerstein, Esq., M. P., Rowland Aitken, Esq., M. P., Rowland Gardiner Aitken, Esq., Sir Thomas B. Beever, Bart., John Bagshaw, Esq., M. P., Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart., M. P., Charles Johnston, Esq., Francis Kemble, Esq., Robert William Kennard, Esq., Sir Henry Wilcock, K. L. S.
YORK COMMITTEE.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, Chairman.
Thomas Backhouse, Esq., Mr. George Baker, Thomas Barstow, Esq., Francis Cholmeley, Esq., William S. Clarke, Esq., George Clough, Esq., William Cooper, Esq., Mr. Robert Cooper, The Hon. J. C. Dundas, M. P., Charles Hensage Elsiey, Esq., William H. Hoarson, Esq., William Hotham, Esq., George Hudson, Esq., George Jennings, Esq., John Henry Lowther, Esq., M. P.

NORWICH COMMITTEE.
Timothy Steward, Esq., Samuel Shalders Beare, Esq., Horatio Bolingbroke, Esq., John Marshall, Esq., Sheriff Richard Shaw, Esq., Alderman David Hills, Esq., Henry Martineau, Esq.
TRUSTEES AND TREASURERS.—Sir James Cockburn, Bart., John Masterman, Esq., Lord Mayor.
STANDING COUNSEL.—The Hon. James Stuart Wortley.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., Messrs. Sir James Esdaile & Co., SOLICITORS—Messrs. Vizard and Lemon, Lincoln's Inn, Fields.
PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS.—Messrs. A. and R. Mundell.
ENGINEER.—James Walker, Esq., F. R. S., L. and E., Office of the Company, No. 35, Lombard-street.
Applications for Shares of £100 each (if by letter post paid) may be made to Messrs. Vizard and Lemon, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, and to the Secretaries, at No. 35, Lombard-street, where also a more detailed and full Prospectus may be had.
A deposit of £7 per Share will be required to be made to Messrs. Masterman and Co., or Messrs. Sir James Esdaile & Co., London, or at the Company's Bankers at York, Leeds, Doncaster, Lincoln, Peterborough, Cambridge, Hertford, Norwich, Yarmouth, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.
CHARLES HOWCROFT, Secretaries, SEPTIMUS HODGETT.

ALLIANCE GAS COMPANY.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—The Directors of the Alliance Gas Company hereby give Notice, that the obstacles which delayed their proceedings in Dublin having been removed, tenders for Retorts, Pipes, &c. will be received on or before the 31st inst., immediately after which day the Orders will be given.
HENRY ENGLISH, Resident Manager, 27, New Broad-street, London, 9th Sept. 1835.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—London to York, Cambridge, Lincoln, Selby, and Norwich.

Capital—£3,000,000, in Shares of £100 each.—Deposit £25 per share.
LONDON PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman, Sir William De Bather, Bart., Robert J. Buryen, Esq., John Lewis Eyre, Esq., Adam Gordon, Esq., Lieut. Colonel Leith H. Esq., M. P., John Humphrey, Esq., M. P., Henry Kingscote, Esq.
YORK COMMITTEE.
The Right Hon. Thomas Wood Wilson, Lord Mayor, John Henry Lowther, Esq., M. P., The Hon. John Charles Dundas, M. P., Charles Elsiey, Esq., Recorder of York, Eustachius Strickland, Esq., Francis Cholmeley, Esq., Thomas Price, Esq., Wm. Hotham, Esq., Alderman Wm. H. Hoarson, Esq., Alderman Wm. Oldfield, Esq., Alderman William Cooper, Esq., Alderman John Simpson, Esq., Alderman Robert Swann, Esq., Thomas Barstow, Esq.
NORWICH COMMITTEE.
Charles Turner, Esq., Mayor, A. Blagden, Esq., Deputy Mayor, Lieut. Colonel Harvey Alderman P. Finch, Esq., Alderman J. Marshall, Esq., Alderman J. D. Springfield, Esq., Alderman A. A. H. Bookwith, Esq., Town Clerk J. Skipper, Esq., Chamberlain J. W. Rotherham, Jun., Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Ladbroke, Kingscote, and Co., Bank Buildings, Solicitors—Messrs. Hignall, Pulley, and Mayne, London and Norwich. Engineer—Joseph Gibbs, Esq.

The Railway will commence at Whitechapel, and proceed near Darnum to Cambridge, from whence, in an undulating line, it will extend to Lincoln, passing through Bedford and Selby to York.
The Railway will pass near Huntingdon, Ely, Peterborough, Wisbeach, Market Deeping, Grantham, Newark, Gainsborough, Doncaster, Thos. Rusk, and Howden. By the junction with the Leeds and Selby railway, a perfect communication will be made with Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and the other great manufacturing towns in that district.
Increased facilities will thus be afforded to the following branches of commerce: The cotton and lace manufactures of the counties of Nottingham and Derby. The stocking manufacture of Leicester. The cutlery and iron works of Sheffield. The carpet, blanket, and woollen manufactures of Dewsbury, Leeds, and Huddersfield. The linen manufactures of Knaresborough and Barnsley. The silk and woollen manufactures of Norwich. The collieries of the north. All the staple commodities of Scotland. And agricultural produce throughout the whole line.
The undertaking claims especial attention and support from the additional fact, that it will not interfere with existing interests, but, on the contrary, materially benefit the canals and the several isolated railways already formed (or in course of formation), by ultimately becoming the grand diet of these several commercial veins of the kingdom, uniting the metropolis of England with Edinburgh and Glasgow.

An ample return for the outlay may confidently be expected, the estimates being founded on the present actual traffic, without taking into account the great increase that must necessarily accrue.
The estimated cost of the line from London to York, founded on accurate surveys, will be £2,975,000
And the line to Norwich £72,500
£3,047,500
Another very important consideration is, the nature of the country, the line between London and Norwich, and Darnum and Akrigg (49 miles beyond York), being extremely favourable, presenting fewer obstacles to the formation of the line than any other proposed for the construction of a railway.
Application for Prospectuses, with maps, and for Shares, to be made to the Secretary, W. R. CROOKER, Esq., at the Office, 25, Bucklebury.

ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY, No. 49, HUN HOLBORN.

Preparing for publication, THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, in Demy Quarto, about 350 pages of Letter press, and from Fifteen to Twenty very neatly engraved Plates. Price from One Guinea to One Guinea and a Half.
The Work will be printed in the best manner, with a new type, and upon paper; the Plates, from elaborate Drawings, will be accurately and very handsomely engraved by Glavin, and others equally eminent in mechanical engraving. The Volume will be published in December of this year. Enquiries and orders for the Transactions, or for a copy of the Prospectus, may be sent to the Secretary, or to the Proprietors, Messrs. WHEALE, Architectural Library, No. 49, High Holborn, London.
* As the price of the Volume will depend materially on the number of Copies ordered before publication, early applications are desirable.

A LETTER TO THE EARL OF FALMOUTH.

ON the present State of the Statutory Courts of Cornwall, and on the expediency of reviving and extending their equitable Jurisdiction.—By FREDERICK HILL.
Hoboken: Published by John Roberts. Sold also by E. Linsley, Chancery-lane, and to be had of the principal Booksellers in Cornwall.

IMPERIAL ANGLO-BRAZILIAN CANAL, ROAD, BRIDGE, AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£500,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PROTECTOR, (by special despatch of His Majesty, the Marquis of Tanhaem, with the sanction of the Regency), His Imperial Majesty, DON PEDRO II. DIRECTORS.

JAMES C. C. BELL, Esq.
JOHN BROWN, Esq.
JOHN DIXON, Esq.
JOHN FOSTER, Esq.

JOHN HORSTMAN, Esq.
FREDERICK HUTS, JR., Esq.
SIR CHARLES PRICE, Bart.
THOMAS WILSON, Esq.

AUDITORS.

GEORGE HOLDEN FOSTER, Esq.; ROBERT GRANT, Esq.; GEORGE LYALL, Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. JONES, LLOYD, and Co.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. FRESHFIELD and Sons.

AT A PRIVATE MEETING held on Thursday the 13th ult., Mr. FRESHFIELD submitted the several documents, surveys, maps, plans, &c., and explained at considerable length the objects of the proposed Company, and the advantages likely to result from such an undertaking.

PRESENT:

GEORGE LYALL, Esq. in the Chair.
Jas. C. C. Bell, Esq.
J. W. Beckie, Esq.
H. Cotterworth, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Geo. H. Foster, Esq.
John Foster, Esq.
H. Fred. Gower, Esq.
Robert Grant, Esq.
Riverside William Green, Esq.
John Horstman, Esq.
Fred. Huts, Esq.
Fred. Huts, Jr., Esq.
Skinner Langton, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
David Powell, Esq.
J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.
C. B. Studdell, Esq.
W. Thompson, Esq.
Ald. M.P.
Joshua Walker, Esq.
Fred. Warre, Esq.
Timothy Wiggins, Esq.
Thos. Wilson, Esq.

When it was unanimously resolved, that this Meeting is of opinion that the statements made by Mr. Freshfield afford sufficient encouragement for the formation of a Company to carry the proposed objects into effect, and that this Meeting will concur with Mr. Freshfield in the same, and that the gentlemen who have attended this day will act as a Provisional Committee; five to be a quorum.
Applications for shares to be made, until Monday the 21st instant, to Mr. Freshfield, Pinner's-hall, Great Winchester-street; to Messrs. Ewart and Bell, 2, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street; or to Messrs. Freshfield and Sons, solicitors, Prince's-street, Bank, where prospectuses may be had, as also the pamphlet, with remarks on the objects and advantages of the undertaking, and containing a map of the province of Rio de Janeiro, showing the lines of intended operations, and a view of the colony of New Friburg.—London, Sept. 3, 1855.

LANELEY RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital £300,000, in Shares of £100 each, payable by instalments.
Liability Limited.—Deposit £25, per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Robert Biddulph, Esq., M.P.
William Blount, Esq.
Hon. Sir C. Boyle, K.C.H.
William Gambier, Esq.
David Lewis, Esq., M.P.
William Chambers, Jun., Esq.
John Biddulph, Jun., Esq.
Joseph Martin, Esq.

These gentlemen are resident in Wales.

Bankers.—Messrs. Cocks and Co., Charing-cross.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Mansion-house place.

Engineer.—George Bush, Esq. Secretary.—John Higg, Esq.

A substantial dock, capable of containing a large number of vessels, and a certain extent of railway, have been already completed, by which a considerable trade is now carried on; but it being highly desirable that the line should be extended, an Act of Parliament has been obtained in the present session to empower the Company to raise the above capital, and to carry the railway nearly 20 miles through a district abounding with coal, stone coal, culm, lime stone, iron stone, and minerals, which have hitherto remained in great part unworked, and which may be thus brought down for shipment at the dock of Laneley. The survey of the above line is most favourable. The minimum cost of the railway already formed, will, it is calculated, be the maximum in this instance.

In order to afford the means of judging of the probable expenditure and returns, the following statement is submitted as a moderate one:—

EXPENDITURE.

For the completion of the new works	£150,000 0 0
Probable amount of the purchase of the whole of the present works	50,000 0 0
	£200,000 0 0
RETURN have been estimated as follows:	
Dues on 92,000 tons from the district already connected with the Dock, 2 miles, at 1d. per ton per mile	£1,150 0 0
Dues on 120,000 tons, for 3 miles, at 1d. per ton per mile	3,250 0 0
Dues on 300,000 tons, for 13 miles, at 1d. per ton per mile	16,250 0 0
Dues on 5,000 tons agricultural produce	400 5 0
Dues on 5,000 tons merchandise	400 5 0
Profit on carriage of 120,000 tons, for three miles, at 4d. per ton per mile	750 0 0
Profit on carriage of 300,000 tons, for 13 miles, at 4d. per mile	5,416 13 4
Dock dues on 420,000 tons, at 2d. per ton	8,400 0 0
Dues on 50,000 tons (averaging 8 miles), at 1d. per ton per mile, to Llandillo and neighbourhood	2,500 0 0
Profit on carriage of same at 1d. per ton per mile	833 6 8
	35,237 10 10
Deduct for annual repairs of railway, salaries, and current expenses	10,237 10 0
Net profit per annum	£25,000 0 0

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- IV. Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting.
- V. On the Geological Position of Rocks and on the Separation of Gold from the ore at Gongo, in Brazil.
- VI. On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Capulapam.
- VII. Address.
- VIII. Hayle Railway.—Formation of Mountains.—Geology at Monkwearmouth.—Depth of Mines.—Steam Power in Cornwall.—Geological appearance at Lowell, U.S.—Tomas in Ireland.—Mining Labourers in Mexico.—Gold in the United States.—Deposit of Strata by Rivers.—Decomposition of Silver Ore.—Formation of Ground Ice.—Gold Mines in Virginia.—Land-slip near Larne.—Gold Workings in Wicklow.—Roasting of Copper Ores.—New Method of producing Heat.—Assaying ores of Manganese.—British Association.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The members and their visitors being assembled at the late general meeting of the association, the business of the day was opened by Professor Hamilton, who delivered the following eloquent address, and we are happy to present to our readers a composition so highly fraught with mind and soul, and hold it up as a sufficient reply to the rapid charges of itinerant exhibitionism, with which some have needlessly vituperated the society. We much regret that the pressure of matter of more immediate moment has obliged us so long to defer its insertion.

It has fallen to my lot, Gentlemen, as one of your secretaries for the year, to address you on the present occasion. The duty would, indeed, have been much better discharged had it been undertaken by my brother secretary; but so many other duties of our secretariat have been performed almost entirely by him, that I could not refuse to attempt the execution of this particular office, though conscious of its difficulty and its importance. For, if we may regard it as a thing established now by precedent and custom, that an annual address should be delivered, it is not therefore yet, and I trust that it never will be, an office of mere cold routine—a filling up of a

vacant hour, on the ground that the hour must be some way or other got rid of. You have not left your homes—you have not adjourned from your several and special businesses—you have not gathered here to have your time thus frittered away in an idle and unmeaning ceremonial. There ought to be, and there is, a reason that some such thing should be done; that from year to year, at every successive re-assembling, an officer of your body should lay before you such an address; and in remembering what this reason is, we shall be reminded also of the spirit in which the duty should be performed. The reason is, the fitness and almost the necessity of providing, so far as an address can provide, for the permanence and progression of the body, by informing the new members, and reminding the old, of the objects and nature of the Association, or by giving utterance to at least a few of those reflections which at such a season present themselves, respecting its progress and its prospects; and it is a valid reason, and deserves to be acted upon now, however little may have been left untried in the addresses of my predecessors in this office; for if even amongst the members who have attended former meetings, and have heard those eloquent addresses delivered by former secretaries, it is possible that some may have been so dazzled by the splendour of the spectacle, and so wrapt away by the enthusiasm of the time, as to have given but little thought to the purport and the use, the meaning and the function of the whole; much more may it be presumed that, of the several hundred persons who have lately joined themselves as new members to this mighty body, there are some, and even many, who have reflected little as yet upon its characteristic and essential properties, and who have but little knowledge of what it has been, and what it is, and what it may be expected to become.

First, then, the object of the Association is contained in its title,—it is the advancement of science. Our object is not literature; though we have many literary associates, and though we hail and love as brethren those who are engaged in expressly literary pursuits, and who are either themselves the living ornaments of our land's language, or else make known to us the literary treasures of other languages and lands and times. Our object is not religion in any special sense; though respect for religious things and religious men has always marked these meetings, and though we are all bound together by that great tie of brotherhood which unites the whole human family as children of one Father who is in Heaven. Still less is our object politics; though we are not mere citizens of the world, but are essentially a British association of fellow subjects and of fellow countrymen, who give, however, glad and cordial welcome to those our visitors who come to us from foreign countries, and thankfully accept their aid to accomplish our common purpose. That common purpose, that object for which Englishmen, and Scotchmen, and Irishmen, have banded themselves together in this colossal association, to which the eyes of the whole world have not disdained to turn, and to see which, and to raise it higher still, illustrious men from foreign lands have come, is science—the acceleration of scientific discoveries, and the diffusion of scientific influences. And if it be inquired, how is this aim to be accomplished, and through what means, and by what instruments and process we, as a body, hope to forward science; the answer briefly is, that this great thing is to be done by us through the agency of the social spirit, and through the means, and instruments, and process which are contained in the operation of that spirit. We meet, we speak, we feel together now, that we may afterwards the better think, and act, and feel alone. The excitement with which this air is filled will not pass at once away—the influences that are now among us will not, we trust, be transient, but abiding; those influences will be with us long,—let us hope that they will never leave us; they will cheer, they will animate us still, when this brilliant week is over; they will go with us to our separate abodes, will attend us on our separate journeys; and whether the mathematician's study, or the astronomer's observatory, or the chemist's laboratory, or some rich distant meadow unexplored as yet by botanist, or some untrodden mountain top, or any of the other haunts and homes, and oracular places of science, be our allotted place of labour till we meet together again, I am persuaded that those influences will operate upon us all, that we shall all remember this our present meeting, and look forward with joyful expectation to our next re-assembling; and by the recollection, and by the hope, be stimulated and supported. It is true, that it is the individual man who thinks and who discovers, not any aggregate or mass of men. Each mathematician for himself, and not any one for any other, nor even all for one, must tread that more than royal road which leads to the palace and sanctuary of mathematical truth. Each, for himself, in his own personal being, must awaken and call forth to mental view the original intuitions of time and space; must meditate himself on those eternal forms, and follow for himself that linked chain of thought which leads from principles inherent in the child and in the peasant, from the simplest notions and marks of temporal and local site, from the questions when and where to results so varied, so remote, and seemingly so inaccessible, that the mathematical intellect of full-grown and fully cultivated man cannot reach and pass them without wonder, and something of awe. Astronomers, again, if they would be more than mere artisans, must be more or less mathematicians, and must separately study the mathematical grounds of their science; and although in this, as in every other physical science, in every science which rests partly on the observation of nature, and not solely on the mind of man, a faith in testimony is required, that the human race may not be stationary, and that the accumulated treasure of one man, or of one generation of men, may not be lost to another. Yet even here, too, the individual must act, and must stamp on his own mental possessions the impress of his own individuality. The humblest student of astronomy, or of any other physical science, if he is to profit at all by his study, must, in some degree, go over for himself, in his own mind, if not in part with the aid of his own observation and experiment, that process of induction which leads from familiar facts to obvious laws, then to the observation of facts more remote, and to the discovery of laws of higher orders. And if even this study be a personal act, much more must that discovery have been individual. Individual energy, individual patience, individual genius, have all been needed to tear fold after fold away which hung before the shrine of nature—to penetrate, gloom after gloom, into those Delphic depths, and force the reluctant Sibyl to utter her oracular responses. Or if we look from nature up to nature's God, we may remember that it is written—"Great are the works of the Lord, sought out of all those who have pleasure therein." But recognizing in the fullest manner the necessity for private exertion, and the ultimate connexion of every human act and human thought with the personal being of man, we must never forget that the social feelings make up a large and powerful part of that complex and multifarious being. The affections act upon the intellect, the heart upon the head. In the very silence and solitude of its meditations, still genius is essentially sympathetic—is sensitive to influences from without, and fain would spread itself abroad, and embrace the whole circle of humanity with the strength of a world-grasping love. For fame, it has been truly said, is love disguised. The desire of fame is a form of the yearning after love; and the admiration which rewards that desire is a glorified form of that familiar and every-day love which joins us in common life to the friends whom we esteem. And if we can imagine a desire of excellence for its own sake, and can so raise ourselves above (well if we do not in the effort sink ourselves below) the common level of humanity, as to account the aspiration after fame only "the last infirmity of noble minds," it will still be true that in the greatest number of cases, and of the highest quality,

"Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
To scorn delights, and live laborious days."

That mysterious joy—incomprehensible if man were wholly mortal—which accompanies the hope of influencing unborn generations; that rapture, solemn and sublime, with which a human mind, possessing or possessed by some great truth, sees in prophetic vision that truth acknowledged by man-kind, and itself long ages afterwards remembered, and associated therewith, as its interpreter and minister, and sharing in the offering duly paid of honour and of love, till it becomes a power upon the earth, and fills the world with felt or hidden influence; that joy, which thrills most deeply the minds the most contemptuous of mere ephemeral reputation, and men who care the least for common marks of popular applause or outward dignity—does it not shew by the revival in another form of an instinct seemingly extinguished, how deeply man desires in intellectual things themselves the sympathy of man? If then the accents of science—if those who seem to shut themselves up in their own separate cells, and to disdain, or deny themselves the ordinary commerce of humanity—are found, after all, to be thus influenced by the social spirit, we can have little hesitation in pronouncing, that to the operations of this spirit must largely be ascribed the labours of ordinary minds; of those who do not even affect or seem to shun the commerce of their kind; who accept gladly, and with acknowledged joy, all present and outward marks of admiration or of sympathy, and who are willing, and confess themselves to be so, to do much for immediate reward, or speedily though perishing reputation. Look where we will, from the highest and most solitary sage who ever desired "the propagation of his own memory," and committed his lonely labours to the world, in full assurance that an age would come when that memory should not willingly be let to die, down to the humblest labourer who was

ever content to co-operate outwardly and subordinately with others, and hoped for nothing more than present and visible recompense, we still perceive the operation of that social spirit, that deep instinctive yearning after sympathy, to use the power, and (if it may be done) to guide the influences of which this British Association was framed. Thus much I thought that I might properly premise, on the social spirit in general, and its influence upon the intellect of man; since that is the very bond, the great and ultimate reason, of this and of all other similar associations and companies of studious men. But you may well expect, that in the short remaining time which your leisure this evening can spare, I should speak more specially, and more definitely, of this British Association in particular. And here it may be right to adopt in part a more technical style, and to enter more minutely into detail, than I could yet persuade myself to do, till I had eased myself in some degree of those overflowing emotions, which, on such an occasion as this, could hardly be altogether suppressed. Presuming, therefore, that some one now demands how this association differs from its fellows, and what peculiar means it has of awakening and directing to scientific purposes the power of the social spirit; or why, when there were so many old and new societies for science, it was thought necessary or expedient to call this society also into being: I proceed to speak of some of the characteristic and essential circumstances of this British Association, which contain the answer to that reasonable demand.—First, then, it differs in its magnitude and universality from all lesser, and more local societies. So evidently true is this, that you might justly blame me, if I were to occupy your time by attempting any formal proof of it. What other societies do upon a small scale, this does upon a large; what others do for London, or Edinburgh, or Dublin, this does for the whole triple realm of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Its gigantic arms stretch even to America and India, inasmuch that it is commensurate with the magnitude and the majesty of the British empire, on which the sun never sets; and that we hail with pleasure, but without surprise, the enrolment of him among our members who represents the sovereign here, and is to us the visible image of the head of that vast empire; and the joy with which we welcome to our assemblies, and to our hospitality, those eminent strangers who have come to us from foreign lands, rises almost above the sphere of private friendship, and partakes of the dignity of a compact between all the nations of the earth.

(Report of the Association to be continued.)

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF METALS IN ROCKS.

Metals occur in rocks either disseminated; in bunches; in a network of strings or small veins; in beds; or in veins filling fissures, which traverse beds or masses of rock. When metals are disseminated through a rock, as tin often is in granite, and iron pyrites in many trap rocks and clay slates, there can be little doubt that they constituted original portions of the rock, and that they were chemically separated from the mass during consolidation. When metals occur in bunches, as the copper at Ecton, Staffordshire, or the lead in the Sierra Nevada, in Spain, there is a difficulty in considering them otherwise than contemporaneous with the rocks in which they are included. The occurrence also of metals in strings or small veins crossing each other in all directions, so that in a section they appear like network, reminds us strongly of the small strings or veins of carbonate of lime in many limestones, as has been observed by Mr. Weaver respecting those of copper in Ross Island, Lake of Killarney; so that if not precisely contemporaneous with the original formation of the including rock, they were, like the calcareous veins in the limestone, secreted from the rock into small cracks possibly produced during consolidation. The occurrence of metals in beds has been much disputed or commented on, but it must be admitted that iron ore frequently occurs in beds, and we must regard the copper slate of Thuringia and other adjacent countries as to a certain extent a metallic bed, though it does not strictly come under the head of a bed of solid ore. The appearance of metals in beds is often deceptive, being nothing more than a continuation of a vein laterally between strata; thus in the rich copper mine of Allibies, in the south of Ireland, "the ore occurs in a large quartz vein, which generally intersects the slaty rocks of the country from north to south, but in some cases runs parallel to the stratification." Mr. Taylor informs me that the lead at Nent Head in Alston Moor, Cumberland, shoots out laterally among the strata, and that the same fact is observable in different mines in Yorkshire and Flintshire.

The most common occurrence of metals is however in veins, or, as they are termed in Cornwall, lodes. These are in part filled up, but in various proportions, with metallic substances, and have the general appearance of fissures. They dip at various angles, not unfrequently approaching a vertical position. It was at one time much disputed whether these fissures had been filled from above or beneath; but from facts that have been noticed within a few years, more particularly by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Carne, there is much difficulty in considering that either hypothesis is generally correct. It now appears that the mineral character of a metalliferous vein greatly depends upon the rock which it traverses, that is, when a vein traverses two rocks, as for instance granite and slate, the contents of the vein are not generally the same in the two rocks, but will be different in the one and the other. Mr. Carne has observed respecting the metalliferous veins of Cornwall, that it is a rare circumstance when a vein which has been productive in one rock continues rich long after it has entered into another. The same author has also remarked that a similar change will be observed even in the same rock, should such rock become harder or softer, more slaty or more compact. He admits that such changes are sometimes small, but states that the general fact is sufficiently apparent, and often very striking. Such facts are not confined to Cornwall, but have been observed elsewhere; thus the lead veins traversing the carboniferous limestone of Derbyshire, which in some places much associated with trap rocks, are found to be so altered in their passage through the trap, which from the mode of association, presents the appearance of interstratification, that it was once considered the trap cut off the lead veins; this is however now well known not to be the case.

This fact of the alteration of metallic veins in their passage from one kind of rock to another, or in the same rock, should that become changed, would lead us to consider, with Mr. Fox, that their formation has been in a great measure due to the silent though powerful influence of electricity. This inquiry may yet be considered in its infancy; but the experiments of Mr. Fox on the electro-magnetic properties of the metalliferous veins of Cornwall will be read with great interest. That many of these veins are fissures produced by dislocations similar to those which are commonly found in various countries, and are supposed to abound more in the coal-measures only because opportunities of detecting them are there more frequent, seems highly probable; indeed if veins are of different ages, and by cutting one another shift each other, as has been shown to be frequently the case in Cornwall, we can scarcely doubt it. The following is, according to Mr. Carne, the relative ages of the veins in Cornwall:—1. oldest tin lodes; 2. the more recent tin lodes; 3. the oldest east and west copper lodes; 4. the contra copper lodes; 5. cross courses; 6. the more recent copper lodes; 7. the cross flukes (clay veins); and 8. the slides (faults with clay in the fissures). Now if this relative antiquity of veins be generally correct as far as respects Cornwall, it becomes a curious question, why, if similar causes have produced them, similar results should not be the consequence. If we admit the possibility of secreting the contents of veins from the rocks by electrical means, we cannot so readily understand why different metals should fill the veins in the same rocks, though the direction of the veins might have considerable influence on the conditions and mineralogical combinations of the same metal. While again if we consider them ejected from beneath, we are at a loss to understand why the metallic veins should be so much altered in their passage through different rocks. We are certainly not prepared to say what effect may have been produced on the vein, and on the including rocks, from the continued passage of electricity through the vein during an immense lapse of time, or from the arrangement of rocks on the large scale, producing, when properly connected, the effects of a grand galvanic battery; but as the information at present stands, the history of metalliferous veins is anything but clear. It is quite certain from the dissemination of metals in rocks, that they may constitute an original portion of them; the small strings also which cross each other, and are unconnected with great veins, have all the appearance of chemical separations from the including rock; therefore a given rock may contain the necessary elements for secreting substances into a fissure, in the same manner that carbonate of lime frequently fills fissures in limestones, and quartzose veins are common in rocks where silica is abundant.

If the theory of internal heat be well founded, it will be evident that the two ends of a metallic vein will be differently heated, and therefore we should have a thermo-electrical apparatus, on the large scale, producing effects which, though slow, might be very considerable. How far such really exist in nature remains questionable; but it may be observed that the experiments of Mr. Fox show the possibility of their occurrence; and should further researches in this highly interesting subject merely so divide it, that some of its present apparent complexity may disappear, a great advance will be made in this now obscure branch of geological inquiry.—De la Beche's Geological Manual.

COMBINATION OF LABOUR.

On the graduation system, a man must serve an apprenticeship of many years, before his hand and eye become skilled enough for certain mechanical feats; but, on the system of decomposing a process into its constituent parts, and embodying each part into an automatic machine, a person of common care and capacity may be intrusted with any of the said elementary parts, after a short probation, and may be transferred from one to another, on any emergency, at the discretion of the master. Such translations are utterly at variance with the old practice of the division of labour, which fixed one man to shaping the head of a pin, and another to sharpening of its point, with most irksome and spirit-wasting uniformity, for a whole life. It was, indeed, a subject of regret, to observe how frequently the workman's eminence in any craft had to be purchased by the sacrifice of his health and comfort. To one unvaried operation, which required unremitting dexterity and diligence, his hand and eye were constantly on the strain; or, if they were suffered to swerve from their task, for a time, considerable loss ensued, either to the employer or the operative, according as the work was done by the day or piece. But, on the equalization plan of self-acting machines, the operative needs to call his faculties only into agreeable exercises; he is seldom harassed with anxiety or fatigue, and may find many leisure moments for either amusement or meditation, without detriment to his master's interests, or his own. As his business consists in tending the work of a well-regulated mechanism, he can learn it in a short period; and, when he transfers his services from one machine to another, he varies his task, and enlarges his views, by thinking on those general combinations which result from his and his companions' labours. Thus that cramping of the faculties, that narrowing of the mind, that stunting of the frame, which were ascribed, and not unjustly, by moral writers, to the division of labour, cannot, in common circumstances, occur under the equable distribution of industry. How superior in vigour and intelligence are the factory mechanics in Lancashire, where the latter system of labour prevails, to the handicraft artisans of London, who, to a great extent, continue slaves to the former. The one set is familiar with almost every physico-mechanical combination, while the other seldom knows anything beyond the in-head sphere of his daily task.—*Dr. Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures.*

GOLD REGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

A report has been made upon the subject by James Dickson, F.G.S. London, by whom the fully ascertained Gold region of the United States is considered as extending from the Rappahannock in Virginia, to the Coosa in Alabama; while at the same time it is stated that gold has been found as far south as the Gulf of Mexico, and that it is probable it will ultimately be found to extend to Vermont, Canada, and perhaps the Arctic regions. Amidst many failures and discouragements, fresh attempts and discoveries are making along the vast region bordering on the Blue Ridge, from Virginia to Alabama. Mr. Taylor regards the gold region of the United States as richer than the similar regions of Brazil, Mexico, and Russia; while the security to persons and property, the abundance of food, the mildness of the climate, and the practicable surface of the country, present important advantages not enjoyed in South America, nor all of them in Russia. In Georgia, the richest mineral belt is the talcose plate and granite formations, alternating with hornblende, slate, gneiss, and chlorite slate, parallel mineral belts are found also near Augusta, but they cease with the termination of the primitive region. The most productive researches for gold have been made in the branch mines, or stream mines in the beds of rivers, rivulets, and ravines. In such cases little capital is needed, and few machines except rockers, and the return is almost immediate and daily; from five to ten pennyweights per day, for a single hand are not uncommon, and one hundred and twenty have been obtained. In the loose deposits the gold is found in a bed of gravel from nine inches to three feet in thickness, and from three to six feet from the surface of the ground; it rests on slate, generally talcose, and is evidently the result of the destruction of a vein or veins, crossing a watered ravine, or taking the same direction with it. Mr. Taylor considers the process of washing as superior to that used in any country; the Burke rocker of North Carolina will wash a cwt. (700 to 1,000 bushels of gravel) a day, and the machine costs, when complete, but twenty-five dollars. "In working the trenches or pits of a branch mine, numerous veins partially decomposed are to be seen in the soil-bed of the talcose slate, where the superincumbent strata have been removed." The gravel strata are composed entirely of the broken fragments of the quartz veins which are to be met without cropping, on the banks of the ravine. The ore itself, sometimes undecomposed, is met with in the bed, and all the characters of the mineral found in the vein are also to be met with in the branch gravel. The gold also is similar, for gold in some mines is entirely distinct in character from that of others. There was not a mine in Georgia the gold of which could not be distinguished from any other of the same district, so distinctly marked were the characters of each. Branch Mines have led to the discovery of many valuable vein mines, for when they worked until the gold seemed to fail they would come back and open into the sides or banks of the ravine, guided by the gold, and at last discover valuable bodies of gold ore. Many instances of this kind are notorious in North Carolina and Virginia. The branch gold mines of the United States are supposed to have yielded six millions of dollars, most of which is worked up in jewellery and not in coinage.—Three deposit mines in Georgia have yielded 500,000 dollars, and Mr. Taylor confidently anticipates that the gold deposits of the United States will yield far larger returns than those of Brazil, Columbia, and the Aralo United. The explorations for gold have not as yet been carried to a great depth, the greatest not exceeding 150 feet, and few of the shafts are over 100 feet, and most do not exceed 20 or 30. These excavations are too shallow to afford satisfactory information respecting the gold, and the digging is often abandoned upon the slightest unfavourable appearance, such as the narrowing of the vein, its dislocation, or its becoming shattered, for there is much appearance of disorganization in the veins and rocks. Pyritical ores constitute the mass of the ores in Columbia, the Brazils and the United States; above the depth of 150 feet they have in this country been partially decomposed; the yellow ores have been converted into brown, red, and purple hydrates of iron, and a portion of the gold they contain having thus become uncovered, is accessible to amalgamation, while a large portion more is or can be developed by the assay by fire. Most of the gold is extracted by amalgamation, after stamping under water, and the residuum still contains gold. Messrs. Del Rio and Millington think that each pound of ore may be made to yield one grain of gold, or five pennyweights to the one hundred pounds of ore; this would much more than pay the expense, which cannot exceed one dollar on one hundred pounds of the crude material. It appears that by heating the quartz red hot, and throwing it into cold water eight grains of gold were obtained from five pounds of ore. In the opinion of Mr. Dickson, the Rappahannock mines perfectly resemble all the others in Virginia. On the whole the gold region of the United States is very extensive, rich, and promising; and there is every adventitious advantage of fuel, food, climate, cultivation, and security.

We have seen a decisive experiment of this kind made upon white quartz, from Virginia, which yielded a considerable quantity of gold by a simple pounding and washing, without amalgamation.—*Silliman's Jour.*

NOTICE OF BALL'S CAVE, SCHORABIE. (N. Y.)

The first intimation of the existence of the cave was derived from Mr. Ball, upon whose land it occurs. He had observed a conical depression in the soil to the depth of 12 feet, which terminated in an irregular perpendicular fissure in the Lime Rock, 10 feet in length and six in breadth. In September, 1831, Mr. John Gebhard, a gentleman to whom the taste for mineralogy and geology in his neighbourhood appears to be principally due, in company with Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Branch made arrangements for ascertaining the extent of the cavern. The two latter gentlemen were lowered by ropes down a perpendicular descent to the distance of 75 feet; where the opening assumed an oblique direction to the south, although it still continued somewhat precipitous. Having disengaged themselves from the ropes, and prepared the necessary lights, they descended about fifty-five feet, through a passage varying in width from four to 10 feet. Here the descent became perpendicular for 15 feet, after which they proceeded as before about 30 feet, when they reached the bottom. The cavern here is only about 10 feet in width, but of great height, to one side of which is a small stream of pure and limpid water, running in a southerly direction. Passing under an arch so low as scarcely to enable them to stand upright, they followed the stream about 20 feet, when they penetrated by an opening, just large enough to admit a man of ordinary size, into an apartment 20 feet in diameter and above 100 feet in height; its sides were covered by crystalline masses of calcareous spar, and the roof by stalactites dripping with water. The effect of the torches upon this apartment is described as being very brilliant. The skeleton of a fox (as it is supposed) was subsequently found in this place; it must have fallen through the opening above, and found its way here, where it probably perished from hunger. Leaving this apartment, they pursued the course of the stream

for about 28 feet, through an opening from eight to 10 feet in width, when their progress was checked by a considerable body of water into which the brook emptied. These adventures were now compelled to return to the surface. In October the investigation was renewed by Mr. Gebhard, Dr. Foster, and Mr. Bonny, who had prepared a boat to navigate the water, which had checked the progress of the first expedition. Fixing a light upon the prow, they commenced their voyage by passing through an arched passage in the rock, so low as not to admit of their standing erect in the boat. Having proceeded about 50 feet in a southerly direction they altered their course to the left around an angle in the rocky passage, and found themselves in water about 30 feet in depth, and so limpid that the smallest object might be seen at the bottom. The course of the water was varied by the projections of the passage, which gradually expanded to 20 feet in width, being of a height sometimes not discoverable, and at others only sufficient to enable them to pursue their way. Thus they proceeded about 300 feet, when they arrived at a rugged shelving ascent on the right shore of the lake, and beneath which its waters disappeared. Leaving the boat, they landed upon this sloping ascent, and advancing 20 feet, they entered an aperture in the rock resembling a door, when they found themselves within an amphitheatre, perfectly regular and circular in form. Its diameter is 100 feet, and height is supposed to be still greater. The floor descends on all sides gradually to its centre, while the roof is apparently horizontal. Its walls are described as rich in stalactitic decorations. Great numbers of bats, disturbed by the intrusion of the adventurers, were seen flying about the cavern. Subsequent visits led to the discovery of five additional apartments communicating with the amphitheatre, all of which, however, are small and none remarkable, excepting one in which the circulation of currents of air or of water, or probably of both, produces sounds like the Eolian harp. Returning to the lake, where the adventurers landed, it was noticed, that upon the north side of the perpendicular entrance to the amphitheatre, there existed a low and narrow aperture, through which a small stream issued. The opening above the surface of the water was only 14 inches high, but its dimensions were seen to be greater within. A boat was constructed to suit this opening, through which it was pushed, containing a single person in a recumbent posture. After a few feet the passage enlarged enough to allow the navigator to assume an upright position; and he proceeded to the distance of quarter of a mile, the width of the passage, varying from five to 20 feet. Here the water was 30 feet in depth, and losing sight of the light he had left at the commencement of his voyage, in consequence of a turn in the passage, he advanced in a new direction for about 60 feet, when he encountered a semicircular dam of calcareous tufa, over which the water broke with a slight ripple. Drawing his boat over the obstruction, he proceeded as before, when he soon met a similar barrier. In this manner he passed 14 of these dams, which varied in height from two to 12 inches above the surface of the water. The obstruction being passed, he soon reached the extremity of the water, where quitting the boat, he entered a low and narrow passage, which soon became connected with a spacious room, at least 50 feet square. The rock is represented as here passing into a kind of graywacke, in consequence of which few incrustations were visible in this apartment; the floor was covered by large masses of rocks, which had been apparently precipitated from the roof; and the sound of a distant waterfall was heard from this place. The foregoing sketch describes the extent of this interesting cavern, so far as it is as yet known. The apartments have been subjected to examination agreeably to the method of Dr. Buckland, but without leading to any discoveries similar to those of the Kirkdale cavern. In addition to the columnar and stalactitic varieties of calcareous spar, arragonite is said to have been found in some parts of the cave.—*Silliman's Journal.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEA.—In the tea market no alteration of interest has occurred since our last number, prices remain steady; we have before us a communication from Canton, which affords us the following intelligence, that a large shipment of Souchow, Orange Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder, was preparing for the British Market; the general impression in the Canton market was, that Tea would be higher next season, particularly fine black and all kinds of greens, the Teamen having lost much money this season, which will prevent an overstock coming to market. About 13,000,000 lbs. of Tea more than last year have been sent to Great Britain, and 5,000,000 less to America; a pretty fair proof that the free trade system has not operated very injuriously upon British commerce. We are no doubt standing upon the verge of an immense alteration in Eastern commerce—the operations of the future will be necessarily watched with intense interest—from our own observations we are disposed to view this mighty change with feelings of perfect satisfaction; the merchant adventurers in the trade appear, for the most part, to be in the exercise of that caution in the outset, which almost warrants the successful establishment of an extensive and unshackled trade with China—itselt one of the greatest commercial advantages that can ever be obtained by this nation. All that we have read upon the subject confirms the statements of the English residents at Canton—that the Chinese people are exceedingly anxious to have unrestricted trade with foreigners, which is mainly hindered by the jealous and narrow policy of their government. This may probably prove a very fragile hindrance to British enterprise, when aided by the wishes of the immense native population; and the conviction forces itself upon us, that China is to the British, a rich unexplored mine—commercially, if not territorially.

COFFEES.—In this market we observed considerable briskness; Ceylon Coffees were much in demand. When this article is placed on the same footing as the Coffees from our West Indian Islands, no doubt but the supplies will be large and the consumption great; all other descriptions of Coffees we noticed were firm, and the market showed every appearance of an advance.

SUGARS.—The raw market, considering the smallness of the stock in hand, and the brisk demand of last week, was extremely flat and inanimate; there were but few buyers, but the holders refused to submit to any reduction. In the refined market, both lower and fine descriptions gave way, prices may be quoted at from 1s. to 2s. lower; this article has been pushed up much above its natural level, and as most of the orders for exportation are executed, there is but little doubt the holders must submit to a further reduction.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS MOST FREQUENTLY EMPLOYED IN MINING.

Those in Italic are Spanish terms used in Mexico, &c.

- Adit A horizontal level taken up at the foot of a hill, and either driven on the lode, or to intersect it, for unwatering or draining the mine at that level; and also occasionally used for bringing out the ore.
- Adventurers The individuals who have parts or shares in a mine.
- Apollitadas Rich ores.
- Arroba 25lbs. Spanish weight.
- Atile Rubbish.
- Azogue Quicksilver—silver ore, adapted for amalgamation.
- Back The back of a lode is the part of it nearest the surface; the back of a level is that portion of the lode extending above it to within a short distance of the level next above.
- Bal A miner's term for a mine.
- Barreteros Miners who work with crow-bars, wedge, or pick.
- Carga 300lbs. Spanish.
- Cuerpo The lode.
- Country The strata or rock through which the vein or lode traverses.
- Driving Cutting and blasting horizontally.
- Elvan Porphyry, clay-stone.
- Fanega A dry measure, containing 12 celamines.
- Fault An intersection of the strata.
- Fluccan A soft clayey substance, which is generally found to accompany the cross courses and slides, and occasionally accompanies lodes; but when applied to a vein, means a cross vein or course, composed of clay.
- Frute An end; an extremity of an adit or other level.
- Gozzan Oxide of iron and quartz, generally occurring in lodes at shallow depths.
- Hacienda Farm, estate, establishment for reducing ores.
- Halvans The ores which are not sufficiently rich to be offered for sale.
- Heave The horizontal dislocation which occurs when one lode is intersected by another having a different direction.
- Kibble A bucket usually made of iron, in which the ore, &c. are drawn to the surface.
- Killas Clay slate.
- Levels Galleries driven on the lode usually at 10, 20, 30, &c. fathoms below the adit level.

- Ley Standard of the metals; contents in pure metal.
- Lode A regular vein, producing or affording any kind of metal.
- Mundie Iron pyrites.
- Patio A yard, a court, floor of a court, on which the ores pass through the process of amalgamation.
- Pero A sink on the incline of the vein; a pit, a well.
- Quintal 4 Arrobas, or 100lbs. Spanish.
- Real One eighth of a dollar; a mining district.
- Reel A sinking, or pit, either on the lode or through the country.
- Stamps Machinery for crushing the ores.
- Stoping Cutting mineral ground with a pick.
- Stuff Deads, attle, rubbish.
- Stull Timber placed in the backs of levels, and covered with boards or small piles, to support rubbish.
- Sump A pit sunk in the engine shaft below the lowest workings.
- Tributers Men whose pay is a certain proportion of the ore, or value of the ores they raise.
- Torta A certain quantity of ore under amalgamation, forming one heap, which, being of a flat shape, is called a torta, or cake.
- Tutwork Work in which the labourer earns in proportion to his labour, being paid for driving at a certain price per fathom.
- Vara A Spanish yard, nearly equal to 33 inches English.
- Vena or Veta A vein or lode.
- Vein Any substance different from the rock; a rake vein is perpendicular, or nearly so; a pipe vein, nearly horizontal.
- Shaft A sinking, or pit, either on the lode or through the country.
- Mine in fork When all the water is extracted.
- Whim A machine worked by horse, steam, or water, for raising ores, &c.
- Work Ores before they are cleaned or dressed.

(To be continued.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

Having utterly excluded—experience has proved wisely and well—any thing like partisanship from our columns, we are yet called upon, in the character of helmsman and journalists, to treat on the topics which politics offer for consideration. In doing this our object will be not to embrace the views of this body of men or of that, but to take up the subjects on which we may speak in a spirit of philosophical enquiry, and to write historically rather than politically. The late period of the Session at which our labours commenced prevented a sufficient development of a plan never hitherto pursued, though, in our humble opinion, more likely to be useful in such a paper as the *Mining Journal*, than the adoption of any side could possibly have been. It has been, and will be our object, to identify ourselves and our journal with the best interests of science; and we see not why the great questions which so absorbingly occupy the attention—too often to the exclusion of candour and right reason—should not be considered with as much of abstractness of self, as any matter within the range of natural philosophy. With this view so long as Parliament was sitting we confined ourselves to a report of the debates of the two houses, without offering one word of comment, conceiving our niche in the temple devoted to literature would be most becomingly filled in the sober drapery of science. For this end we purpose giving a brief retrospect of the last Session in as connected an historical manner as the subject will admit, with a preliminary view of the state and doings of political parties previous to its commencement; and we think we cannot better render the matter intelligible, than by introducing it with a short account of the origin of the British Constitution, though the space allotted will of necessity confine us to a mere summary of the leading features furnished by historical data.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Every people has a peculiar nationality of character, derived principally from the geographical position and features of their country, which is modified by education, confirmed by habit, and settled or distorted by principle or prejudice. In all the objects for which they severally strive as communities are the same; and it is in the mode in which their efforts are directed, and the ardour with which those efforts are continued for the attainment of common prosperity and social happiness, that the difference is developed which constitutes, much more effectively than hills or wastes, streams or seas, the boundary lines by which neighbours are rendered foreigners to each other. Did legislators but always observe this difference, and studiously analyze its components with a view to promote the happiness of the governed, their decisions would much more frequently be founded on the basis of sound philosophy and right reason than they are, while many of the errors which have been committed would have been either altogether avoided or greatly nullified in their effects. In England, a spirit of restless jealousy of their political rights has ever been predominant and evident among the people; for even when the country was lying in a state of comparative barbarism, and of course when a correct knowledge of their interests was not to be looked for, there still was positive and urgent desire for justice from their superiors existing in the mass of the commonalty, which, however vague in its conceptions and confined in its direction, was yet sufficiently strong and decided to exercise a very powerful influence in the result of councils to which they had no access, and in the determinations of which they were professedly looked upon in their welfare, personal and pecuniary, as unworthy of regard. From this cause the government of Britain has ever been essentially popular. The plain solid good sense which is the especial characteristic of its inhabitants, coupled with their enterprise and industry, gave them during the time of peace a title to the esteem and respect of the lords of the soil, while their valour and prowess in the time of war confirmed the claim and carried it out further to that degree of admiration which engendered a wholesome prudence, and induced a powerful and almost irresponsible authority to avoid any dangerous excitement of a spirit alike gentle in repose and effective in exercise. This materially softened the weight of feudal bondage, and ultimately most materially conduced to an entire release from its oppressive exactments and greatly led to the present firm consolidation of a constitution, the happily balanced forces of which have, under Divine Providence, raised this country to a state of unprecedentedly diffused wealth and enjoyment, and placed her almost without a rival on the pinnacle of political greatness.

The Cyning, or King of the Anglo Saxons, who was the primary civil and military head of the community, received his dignity at the hands of the Witenagemote, or grand council of the nation; and though it certainly seldom occurred that they altogether left out all the members of the royal family in selecting their sovereign, they nevertheless followed an invariable custom of electing the immediate heir of the deceased ruler, but occasionally substituted some collateral descendant in the place of him to whom the throne would, without the necessity for an elective sanction, have naturally devolved. Neither was the authority and power thus conferred left without a check, a moral check at least, in the hands of him who obtained it—an oath acknowledging the rights of the people, and his obligation to regard them, and containing a profession of duty to secure and promote their welfare spiritual and temporal was required of him, and given by him, before he was considered as the legitimate head of the nation, and entitled to the reverence and support of his people. And seldom, indeed, was the oath violated; for whether owing to the superior endowments of the individual who held this high position, or to the influence exercised over him by the great heads of the community; or, which is more probable, to both these causes, we meet with few records of violation of the engagements into which the Saxon Cynings entered. Keeping sufficiently close, in their election of the sovereign, to the members of the royal family to acknowledge in their conduct the principle of legitimate descent, yet so carefully guarding against the abuse of power by requiring a covenant engagement for regarding the happiness of the people, we see signally and beautifully developed, that property in the constitution of the royal authority in Britain which, with few interruptions, has continued for more than 1,000 years to combine the right of inheritance with the guarantee of popular election as its nature and essence.

The constitution of the Witenagemote savoured no less of the same freedom and mixture of character. Composing the great council in which was ultimately vested whatever was essential to sovereignty, it comprised within its circle almost every grade of the community who were at all competent to understand and deliberate upon the great questions which came before it, and only excluded such from a share in its consultations as from ignorance and depression of temporal circumstances were unable to render any service to the state. It appears to have originated in the popular assemblies of the Germans, and thus lays claim to an antiquity of origin to which the present constitution of no other people is entitled, while the very democracy out of which it arose is a sufficient assurance that the national good was the object for which it was created, so it is likely to be that which it will most especially regard. The same signifies the meeting of wise men, but its members were also called the English council givers, the illustrious assembly of the wealthy, and the great synd. The persons

of whom it was composed, were bishops, abbots, cardinals, or governors of counties, and earls, or governors of smaller districts or towns, who appear to have attended by right of rank, so far as answering to our present House of Lords; but with these were joined a number of inferior thegns, who seem to have been analogous in rank to the lower grades of our nobility, or to the present race of our country gentry, who constantly took part in the great council, though whether they sat there by privilege or election is uncertain. Thus being strictly similar in character and spirit to the Parliament of England at a subsequent period, prior to the separation of the Peers and Commons, when the constitution assumed the more perfect form which it now holds. In times however of great national anxiety, or on matters of great moment, the great council had a power of opening itself out upon a wider basis, and taking in to assist in its deliberations a portion of the people, though the classes admitted to the privilege are supposed to have been equal in rank to the present freeholders of England. The policy of the country being thus conducted on as broad a foundation as could by possibility consist with any thing of a deliberative character.

By the introduction of the feudal system by William of Normandy, all the old institutions of the country were either altogether entirely subverted, or so much changed as to have little left of the original features of the free constitution enjoyed by the Anglo-Saxons. Previous to the invasion of the Normans the lands of the Saxons were held by *socage* or *burgage*, that is, by a certain rent or the performance of services, not military; but on the settled acquisition of the sovereignty, William at once appropriated 1442 manors, with numerous forests, &c. to the support of the Crown, and lavishly distributed the remainder of the country among his followers; this he was the more enabled to do from the bad success of the ill-advised revolts by which the more spirited and noble among the Saxons endeavoured to control or overturn his authority. The impositions of arbitrary power, however, became almost insupportable. Whole districts were depopulated to make forests for the rural sports of the king, and the killing of a deer soon became a crime of deeper guilt in the eye of the law than homicide. The county courts, which brought home justice to the door of almost every man in the country, were abolished, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and feudal inquisition mutually contributed to fasten the fetters of mental darkness and civil bondage; one tax alone imposed by William I. produced daily the sum of £1061. 10s. 14. from not more than 2,000,000 persons. So profitable an example was not lost on his dependents and imitators, and the value extorted soon became immense until the very extent of the evil opened the way to its own remedy. Opulence easily acquired is little cared for, and speedily spent. A lavish expenditure of the nobility excited a spirit of trading among the people, by which they shortly profited in the purchase by corporations, from their lords, of the services and reserved rents, which, from custom, he could demand, and about the year 1180 large towns began to be indulged with immunities from irregular taxation, and with privileges of convenience in commerce. This gave them a power to effectually second the efforts which were continually made by the superior barons to regain the ancient constitution of the land, until at length the famous charter of Henry I., the long deferred fulfilment of promise, answered the petition of the subject, and again laid the foundation of national liberty, and of personal freedom within the confines of Britain; and led to the great charter, signed by John Lackland, on the plain of Runnymede, which fully acknowledged and established the natural rights and political privileges of the people.

Even a very brief view of the extension of franchise, and the perfecting of the formation of the several branches of the government, would require more space than we can now give; but we shall hereafter have much pleasure in returning to so interesting a subject; suffice it to say here, it is not much to be wondered at that with a government so continually appealing to the opinions of the people, so intimately connecting the lowest and most remote with the highest and most centralised portions of the community, so pervasive through every class, and so concerning every individual—either immediately in his own person, or, as in the case of dependents and serfs, through the instrumentality of their immediate superior and protector,—that a feeling of identity with the national interests, and consequently a feeling of personal independence, conjoined with a consciousness of right to share in and supervise the affairs of the government should be so generally diffused through the people of this country, and be so grounded in their bosoms, that the national character, ever after, partook of that peculiarity which evidences a perception, in every man, of his property in the state; in our day, so especially exhibited by an active concernment with public affairs.

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The intelligence received by the Brazilian and Mexican packets has so far encroached on our columns this week, as necessarily to exclude much interesting matter.

We are indebted to several Correspondents for their suggestions; one of which, our advertising columns will show has been acted upon, and next week we hope to be able to refer to the page of tabular matter as more perfect, and embracing much additional information.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, September 19, 1855.

THE numerous communications we have received, and the various observations made on the "MINING JOURNAL," in many instances displaying a prejudice which we are sorry to find exists, induce us, on the present occasion, to direct attention to its objects and intentions. In our last Number we noticed cursorily the prejudices of some mining agents in Cornwall,—for at present our attention is more immediately directed to that county—and it is with regret that we now have again to revert to the subject. It is to our columns that we must refer for refutation, where opinions may be entertained that we are actuated by interested motives, or influenced by prejudice; while the mining adventurer must feel that we are advocating his interests, in acquiring and giving publicity to information with regard to the undertakings in which he may have embarked.

What then is the nature of these objections, and the prejudices entertained? There are mining agents in Cornwall it is true, who object to their names being attached to the reports, but as such communications are addressed to the companies in London by whom they are employed, we are not to blame—while we can well understand that where deception is intended to be practised, they do not wish that those more conversant with the district, as well as the operations at the mine, should, through the Mining Journal, be made acquainted with the nature of their correspondence; and here we may observe that names only are used by us to which publicity is given by the respective companies, observing silence, as we do, on all occasions (and few indeed they are) when indebted to correspondents for information.

Again, we have been told that our Journal is established to foster imposition, by upholding various companies to which attention has been directed by their well drawn prospectuses and advertisements. We are also told that there is an improper interference in the affairs of adventurers in mines, which should be considered as of a private nature. Need we observe, that private adventures, except where their operations are of general interest as regards science, and of public notoriety have never been interfered with by us; while the liberality evinced in some instances, strongly contrasts with the conduct of others to whom we shall not on the present occasion further refer.

One of the primary objects of the Mining Journal is that of directing attention to the investment of capital, not only in mining operations in Cornwall, but to the mineral resources with which the United Kingdom abounds, and to render it of general utility as embodying other subjects of importance to the mining interests; and so manifest must be the advantage to be derived from the success of the Mining Journal that we should never

for a moment have supposed an objection could be raised; more especially by those whose interests are so much affected and likely to be promoted by attention being directed through its columns to the mines of Cornwall. It would, however, appear that from some cause or other not avowed, and therefore inexplicable, that we find instead of encouragement and information being afforded, there is a disposition with many to withhold information, vainly imagining that by so doing they detract from the value of the journal. We know that it is not only certain agents of mines, but those of a higher grade in society, who would arrest our progress because the very circumstance of publicity being given to matters which have heretofore been confined to themselves, might militate against their interest; and we may here observe, that we have even been denied that information which we had a right to demand.

Our remarks must not, however, be considered as directed against any particular agents, but the apathy which has been manifested, to apply no harsher term—not to animadvert on the general disinclination to afford information, has called forth the observations which we have felt it our duty to make. An impression exists that we are influenced by interested motives. It is hardly necessary to say that we are perfectly unbiassed; and that however absurd may be the reports which may be occasionally transferred to our columns, it is the very circumstance of giving them publicity which will guard the public from entering into undertakings of a doubtful nature—while the information conveyed in other instances affords a guide to those who are disposed to embark in mining operations.

In conclusion we have only to observe that none are more sincere or zealous in promoting the interests of mining than ourselves; and it is with the conviction that the Mining Journal, conducted without regard to the interests of any party, and as being the medium of conveying information and recording events, will be beneficial to all concerned, that we have undertaken the present publication. The attention of the Capitalist is only required to be directed to the subject, to induce him to adventure; whilst the extent of capital embarked in mining operations, although great, is inconsiderable compared to that which might be calculated upon if perfect confidence could be established.

THE FUNDS.

CITY.—FRIDAY EVENING.

The same causes having prevailed during the past week as in that preceding, and the foreign mails having brought no intelligence of moment, the transactions in British and Foreign Funds have been on the whole of an unimportant character. Consols closed on the 11th inst. 90½, and they leave off this evening 90½ for the October account.

The improvement in Consols took place on Thursday, owing to the purchase of about £150,000 made by the Court of Chancery under the clauses of the recent Act of Parliament, providing that all the West India compensation money which is under legal dispute shall be invested in 3 per cents.

At the meeting of Bank Proprietors on Thursday, the dividend was declared as usual to be 4 per cent. for the half year ending 10th October next. As however it is necessary, in order to pay 4 per cent. to take £19,000. from the surplus fund, Bank Stock, which had been previously declining under the apprehension of a reduction of the dividend, fell soon after the meeting to 208. 209. The general opinion of the greater portion of the public who are not interested in Bank Stock, but who are greatly so in the solidity and credit of the Bank, is, that the Directors would have done more wisely in preserving the surplus fund at its present amount. By reducing the dividend from 4 to 3½ or 3¼ per cent. the Directors would with great propriety have conformed to the reduction of profit, and would also have rescued the Bank from the temptation or necessity of increasing their business by an expansion of their paper, which is quite unnecessary, and which, if it do not take place, in consequence of an import of specie, is also incompatible with the true interests of the public.

The transactions in Spanish Bonds have been of less importance during the week than the fluctuations in price. Cortes Bonds fell on Saturday to 36. Having gradually revived since, and being much more firmly held than for some time past, they close this evening at 41½.

The fall was owing to a proclamation which the Queen had been so ill advised as to issue, denouncing the proceedings and remonstrances of the provinces as rebellious. The subsequent rise in the prices is owing to the news received of the raising of the blockade of Bilbao and the decided check received by the Carlist army.

Although no political news of importance has been received from Madrid, the opinion gains ground here that Torero's administration must give way; this is strengthened by the addresses sent up to the Queen from Galicia and the northern provinces, precisely similar in tenor to those agreed to by the provinces on the Mediterranean. As the current runs too strong to be resisted, there remains now scarcely a doubt, that a new ministry, entertaining views in conformity with the wants and wishes of the nation, will be formed speedily and without opposition.

Business in Foreign Mining Shares has partaken of the dullness prevalent in the Funds. Considerably more activity has been displayed in the Market for Railroad Shares; London and Birmingham have changed hands pretty freely at £37 to 39 premium. The remaining subscription in the Grand Western Line from London to Bristol has been eagerly filled up; the Shares have risen, and leave off at £2 to £2 10s. prem.

Prices close this evening as follow: viz.—

ENGLISH FUNDS.		Spanish Cortes, 41 ½	
Consols, for money, 90 ½		Do. active 5 do. 38 ½	39 ½
October account, 90 ½	½	Do. passive, 11 ½	½
Omnium, 3 ½ pm.		Do. deferred, 17 ½	½
Exch. Bills, 20s. 21s. pm.		Do. scrip, 19 18 ½ disc.	
FOREIGN FUNDS.		Portuguese do. 5 do. 87 ½	
Belgian Bonds, 5 pr Ct. 101 ½	½	Do. 3 do. 56 ½	½
Brazil do. 5 do. 86 ½	87 ½	Columbian, 6 pr. Ct. 31 ½	½
Danish do. 3 do. 77 ½	77 ½	Chili, 6 do. 39 40	
Russian do. 5 pr. Ct. 107 ½	ex. div.	Peru, 6 do. 25 26	
Dutch do. 2 ½ do. 54 ½	½	Mexico, 6 do. 36 37	
Do. 5 do. 102 ½	½		

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A general court of proprietors was held on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the current half year. The Governor, J. Patteson, Esq. M. P. in the chair. The Governor stated the Court of Directors were of opinion that a dividend might be made of 4 per cent. out of interest and profits for the half year ending the 10th of October next. Mr. Selwyn enquired up to what time the accounts were made out upon which the present dividend of 4 per cent. was proposed for adoption, and was informed up to the 10th of October. He then wished to know up to what time the balance sheet was made out. On former occasions it was made up to the 31st of August.—The Governor said it is so now; and the *Rest* was £2,740,000.—Mr. Selwyn said his next question was, whether the profits of the concern, which had accrued in the last half year, exceeded or fell short of the amount that would be required to pay the dividends which became due on the 10th October.—The Governor said that the earnings of the last half year fell short by £19,000. of the sum required for the dividend which the Court now proposed should be made. On the other hand, however, it should be considered that this was the first year the new charter had come into operation, and that £120,000. per annum had been deducted from what they before received for the management of the public debt. During the previous half year, as he had on a former occasion stated, the earnings fell short £10,000. which, with the falling off this half year of £19,000. made a total of nearly £30,000. The Court of Directors, however, thought it advisable to recommend to the Court of Proprietors to continue the present dividend, especially when the large amount of capital, namely, £14,000,000. was considered. Mr. Selwyn said the Court of Directors had sustained losses by the forgeries of Mr. Fauntleroy amounting to £360,000. If the public

journals were to be believed, the Court of Directors had entered into some compromise with the partnership concern to which Fauntleroy belonged, and it had been stated that the amount of the compromise was £90,000. He asked the Governor if the report in point of fact was true; and whether the Corporation would receive £90,000. or dividends upon that sum?—The Governor said the Court of Directors had agreed to take £95,000. in lieu of all their claims upon the partnership with which Fauntleroy had been connected. Mr. Selwyn said he now wished to enquire whether any alteration had taken place with reference to the branch banks.—The Governor—None whatever. We continue the same number as before. Mr. Selwyn asked whether there was a profit or loss in this department of the affairs of the bank?—The Governor—In the aggregate there is a very considerable profit—(hear, hear.) Mr. I. Young enquired whether the £95,000. obtained by the Bank in consideration of the forgeries committed on the Corporation by Mr. Fauntleroy, was included in the profits upon which a dividend was declared? and the Governor answered, not at all. Mr. Williamson wished to be informed if the interest on the dead weight annuity formed part of the present dividend? for if it did not, then he could account for the difficulty stated by the Governor, for in examining the account of 1832, appendix 15, the profits for division amounted to £1,689,176. out of which sum was divided £1,164,000. leaving a balance of £525,176. and if he deducted from this balance £120,000. which was annually deducted from the item for the management of the public debt, there remained yet a balance of £380,000.—The Governor said that the profits included the interest of the dead weight annuity. Mr. Williamson said he was then at a loss to account for the deficiency of £30,000.—The Governor said that in the account set out in Appendix 13, £70,000. were not charged for the composition of stamps, and there was also a great loss incurred by commercial bills. These items would account for the deficiency. Mr. Williamson wished to know if the *Rest*, or Surplus Fund, had been altered.—The Governor said that the *Rest* was reduced by £30,000. but that it was in a better condition than it had been in 1825. (hear, hear.) Mr. Weeding asked how the £95,000. alluded to was to be disposed of, as it did not form a part of the *Rest*, or of the profits upon which a dividend had been declared? Was it to be divided among Proprietors generally as a kind of bonus? (a laugh.) The Governor replied that the Bank had always kept 100,000. of the loss sustained by the forgeries of the late Mr. Fauntleroy on their books, and the 95,000. in question would go to meet that deficiency—(hear, hear.) In answer to a question put to the Governor, he said that the money alluded to had been received by the establishment within the last ten days. The motion was then put, that a dividend of 4 per cent. upon the profits of the Corporation, up to the 10th of October next, be declared, and was agreed to. It was stated that warrants for the dividend would be ready and paid on the 12th of next month, and the Court adjourned.

Mr. Matthew Marshall has been appointed Chief Cashier to the Bank of England in the room of the late Mr. Thomas Rippon.

BANK OF IRELAND.

On Tuesday last a Quarterly Meeting was held of the Proprietors, pursuant to the charter. The Governor in the chair. Mr. Scott Molloy suggested to the board the propriety of considering the charge on remittances for small amounts, made by letters of credit on different parts of England, as he had lately been charged 5s. on 20l. and another individual 5s. on 12l., when the same could be got at a respectable private firm for 2s. The Governor said, Mr. Molloy's suggestion would be attended to. Mr. Molloy then handed in a notice of the following purport for the next day of meeting:—That a list of the proprietors of bank stock, to the amount of 500l. and upwards, qualified, or who may be qualified to vote at the election of governor, deputy-governor, and directors, be published for distribution, together with the list of proprietors of 2,000l. and upwards, qualified to be governor, deputy-governor, and director, one month before the election in each year.

NEW COMPANIES.

ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE. From an advertisement in the present number, we observe that those shares on which the first instalment was not paid, have been appropriated to other parties.

PENNSYLVANIA BITUMINOUS COAL, LAND, AND TIMBER COMPANY.—With a capital of £135,000. divided into 6,750 shares of £20 each.—Deposit £2 per share. A provisional committee has been formed.—America is very inadequately supplied with good bituminous coal, and in many parts destitute of that article. This Company has for its object the supply of the article. The Iron District of Juniata, in the United States, is immediately adjoining this property; and Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, as well as all towns on the sea coast, may be supplied with coal. With the coal mines is combined an extensive property in land, and 32,000 dollars due from settlers. The Company also possess timber, iron, and manufactures. The estate comprises 70,000 acres of land.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The capital of this Company is £1,400,000. in shares of £50 each, with deposit of £2 per share. The object is the construction of a Railway from London to Brighton, and London to Tunbridge Wells and the Weald of Kent, with branches into parts of the counties of Kent and Sussex, where no facilities of steam navigation exist. A line has been surveyed from Kennington to Brighton—the distance forty-eight miles. The journey to Brighton will be performed in about two hours, that to Tunbridge Wells in an hour and a half. There are on the line of the proposed Railway, and within its immediate neighbourhood, 81 coaches licensed for the conveyance of Passengers; these coaches perform 32,050 journeys in a year, and are capable of carrying 433,800 persons. The whole expense of the contemplated Railway will not exceed £1,320,000; and the net annual income is estimated at £84,724 14s. 10d.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—A Company is to be formed "for promoting the inland communications, the cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the harbours of Ireland."

SOUTH LONDON MARKET COMPANY.—This Company has been formed for the establishment of a new market, with abattoirs, &c., in the vicinity of the London Road, Southwark. It would appear from an advertisement, that the subscription list has not yet been filled up, as the time for receiving applications for shares has been extended to 22d instant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

St. AGNES, 11th Sept.—Mining operations have assumed a cheerful aspect. There was a good sale of tin from Wheal Kitty, and the settlement of the question which impeded the progress of the working of Great Wheal Charlotte, has given increased vigour to their proceedings.

REDRUTH.—The ticketing being at Truro, I must refer you to the ticketing paper forwarded for information. The mines are here all looking well, and a general impression entertained that we shall have the standard up. The obstacles which delayed the prosecution of the railway on the Portreath branch are, I am given to understand, removed.

TRURO, SEPT. 17.—You will observe by the ticketing paper that the standard is rather looking up. The ores sold well to-day; those of the Consolidated mines averaging upwards of 9l. per ton. I have heard of a projected smelting company, but it must necessarily encounter much opposition. The sale to-day produced 17,961 4s. 6d., being an average of 6l. 13s. 6d. per ton; Treasavan sold upwards of 5,000l.

St. DAV. - 17th Sept.—The ores now raising from the Consols are of better quality; the sale this day, I understand, averaged upwards of .6l. per ton.

WALLAND COLLIERY.—We last week adverted to the resumption of operations at this colliery, and observe, by the advertisement in this number, that it has been determined by the proprietors to dispose of the interest. The magnitude and importance of the colliery, will naturally draw the attention of capitalists. It is pleasing to have occasion to observe that the Bishop and Clergy of Durham have liberally contributed to the subscription for the relatives of those who suffered by the late fatal accident.

A Statement of the Quantity of Coals imported into the Port of London since the Year 1824.

	Ships.	Chaldrons.	Tons.
In 1825	6,564	1,426,162	1,856,606
1826	6,810	1,600,229	2,049,291
1827	6,491	1,476,331	1,882,321
1828	6,750	1,537,694	1,960,559
1829	6,992	1,583,511	2,018,975
1830	7,108	1,630,804	2,079,275
1831	7,006	1,604,151	2,045,292
1832	7,228		2,139,078
1833	7,077		2,010,469
1834	7,404		2,078,685

MINING STATISTICS.

CONSOLIDATED AND UNITED MINES.

The situation of these mines, which are of the greatest magnitude in Cornwall, is two miles east of Redruth, the elevation of the surface above the level of the sea, from 200 to 300 feet; depth of the bottom of the mine being below the level of the sea about 1,370 feet. The nature of the rock is primary clay slate, resting immediately on granite, a short distance westward of the mines; the clay slate, intersected by numerous channels of porphyry, which have nearly the same direction as the mineral veins, are often of considerable width: the porphyry also sometimes appears to form large irregular masses in the clay slate; both rocks are traversed by veins of quartz and clay intersecting the metalliferous veins. In the Consolidated mines the eight following lodes are extensively worked:—Wheal Fortune lode, Cusvea lode, Deeble's lode, Old lode, Taylor's lode, Tregoning's lode, Martin's lode, and Glover's lode: in the United Mines the principal workings are upon the old lode, and about five or six others are more or less productive; numerous smaller lodes, or branches, occur also in both mines; the principal lodes are from two or three to seven or eight feet wide; the branches are generally 12 or 18 inches wide; the direction of the lodes varies from nearly east and west to about 20 degrees north of east and south of west; the underlie of the principal lodes is from two to three feet per fathom north, that of the smaller ones about the same south. The ores are chiefly yellow copper, with occasionally native copper, variegated copper, red oxide of copper, blue and green carbonate of copper; tin ore, or oxide of tin, also occurs, but not in very great abundance; and their produce is 94 per cent of fine copper in 100 parts of ore. The veinstone is chiefly quartz, of which many varieties occur; the mineral substances accompanying the ores being gozzan in the backs of the lodes, and blende, and by iron, and arsenical pyrites in depth. The principal shafts are Woolf's engine shaft 248 fathoms deep, and Pearce's engine shaft 275 fathoms; but some of the other engine shafts are scarcely inferior in depth. Depth of the shaft at Woolf's engine shaft 13 fathoms; the average depth of the shaft at the other engine shafts being about 30 or 40 fathoms. The quantity of water varies from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons per minute; the height to which the water is raised at the Consolidated Mines is about 230 fathoms, and at the United Mines about 110 fathoms. The power employed in drainage consists of nine steam engines, three of 90-inch cylinder, three of 85-inch, one of 80-inch, and two of 65-inch, with a water-wheel, 48 feet in diameter, being a probable equivalent in actual horse-power to 1,500 horses, constantly at work, or a total number of above 4,500, and the average annual expense of drainage 12,700*l.*, taking the last ten years; the quantity of ore annually produced 16,400 tons of copper ore, with a few tons of tin ore, giving a produce in metal of 1,517 tons of fine copper, and a little tin; total returns or value of the above, 119,800*l.*; total costs of the mine 93,500*l.* exclusive of lord's dues, including lord's dues 98,500*l.*, making a clear profit to the proprietors of 21,000*l.* per annum; the amount of capital invested was 75,000*l.*, on which there is received an interest of 280 per cent., after paying back the original capital; making a proportion of costs to returns, exclusive of lord's dues, of 78 per cent. The number of men employed is about 2,500, of whom about 1,450 are employed under ground.

EAST POOL.

This mine is situated in the parish of Illogan. The extent of the set on the run of the lodes 450 fathoms. The number of lodes in the set 3, the whole of which are now working, producing copper. The depth from surface to adit level is 16 fathoms, and depth below adit 26 fathoms. The number of shafts 4. The monthly average quantity of ore raised during the last twelve months 57 tons, value £578.10*s.*, averaging £10.10*s.* per ton. The average number of men employed under ground 40. Number of persons at surface 12 men and 15 women. There is no water power; the mine being drained by Carn Brema mines, Wheal Agar, and East Wheal Crofty. A steam-engine of 20 inches water power commenced working in August. The mines are under the management of Wm. Reynolds, Esq., Trevinson, Illogan. The principal agent on the mines, Alfred Phillips. This is an old mine, having stopped working in the year 1784, and re-commenced in 1834.

STEAM ENGINES.

Average quantity of Water per minute drawn from the Mines, in Cornwall, in August, 1835.

MINES.	Imperial Gallons.	MINES.	Imperial Gallons.
Wheal Unity Wood....	256.8	Fowey Cons. Austens..	204.3
Poldice.....	310.98	Lancoset, Swale's Eng.	37
Wheal Damsel.....	56.04	Roche Rock Mine....	184.75
Wheal Jewell.....	40.9	Wheal Leisure.....	601.68
Cardew.....	201.59	Great Saint George..	535.67
Dolcoath.....	180.34	Wheal Prudence.....	128.73
East Wheal Crofty....	112.93	Relistian.....	111.92
Wheal Tolgus.....	399.63	Wheal Darlington....	865.61
Binner Downs.....	710.12	Ballaswalden.....	10.7
Wheal Strawberry....	241.58	Levant.....	36.25
Marazion Mines.....	336.48	Ding-dong.....	24.8
Saint Ives Consols....	112.14	North Roskear.....	86.63
Wheal Reeth.....	58.86	South Roskear.....	121.7
Consols.....	1364.78	Wheal Virgin.....	172.48
United Mines.....	819.7	South Wheal Towan..	55.07
Wheal Beauchamp....	197.11	Charles Town.....	136.85
Polgooth.....	632.64	United Mines.....	
Pembroke.....	523.2	Wheal Providence..	94.3
East Crinnis.....	489.66	St. Ives.....	

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES. MEETINGS.

BRITISH IRON COMPANY.—The quarterly meeting of this Company, was held this day; owing to the absence of the proprietors, a sufficient number did not assemble to proceed to business—the next meeting will be about the middle of December. It was, however, generally understood, that since the last meeting in June, iron has advanced about 15*s.* to 20*s.* per ton, consequently the prospects of the trade are more satisfactory. Nothing new can occur in the law proceedings in the appeal cause, Small v. Atwood, until the meeting of Parliament in February next, when it is to be hoped, this long pending suit will be finally adjudicated. We shall not lose sight of this concern, in which so large a capital is embarked.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN MINES.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.—Guanajuato, July 24.—The proposition to refer the point in dispute as to the mode of determining the bars coded by the Marquis to arbitrators in Mexico, like a multitude of others during the negotiation of the treaty, never came to any definite shape, no arbitrators were ever named therefore. Our law matters in Guanajuato are now reduced to the final settlement with Cata; the mellado drainage and the suit with Dr. Manuel Urrutia.—Cata is in progress of final settlement, as long since advised; and no doubt the "Transacion" will be signed as proposed last year. The mine has lately, by Buscones, been productive of a small weekly surplus, of which I have claimed the accounts and one half from Don Miguel Alaman; but it appears the mine is indebted for numerous small supplies furnished since the company abandoned it, which must first be paid off before we can be entitled to receive any thing.—Mellado.—We are demanding the payment by its owners of the \$25,000 long since agreed by all parties to be paid to Rayas for drainage; of this the owners claim a reduction of \$5000 forfeiture for the late Marquis of Rayas having tried to disturb the award, but as the balance of \$20,000 does not seem to be in dispute, I am pressing for its payment.—Urrutia.—This gentleman is most persistently annoying the company by a separate action, to be paid several small sums as his share of liquidation of a few items received from Rayas after the sequestration; but I have sent in a counter claim upon him for the sums he has been the cause of our losing in Rayas by his silent acquiescing in the spoliation of the Marquis, and the family offer me his receipt for \$27,500, which has been paid to him as due to his bars by the Marquis, to keep him quiet in not joining the company to demand a revocation of the embargo. This demand of Urrutia is so unreasonably and ridiculous, that there is no apprehension of its causing us any detriment, and he would certainly be condemned in costs and nonsuited, and will be ordered to proceed to a general liquidation of accounts instead of the partial one he pretends to make.—Rayas.—The accounts of this company with the concern since 1828, have been delivered to the family in accordance with article 16th of the contract of last 4th June. The only variations in them from what Mr. Stanley had made

when these were furnished the Marquis in 1833 are the following, to the debit of Rayas:—

Paid to Gen. Arista \$6000, less discount \$3000	\$3,000
Taken out of the company's house.....	24,121.7
Memoria at the fundicion and San Juan Nepomucena.....	532
Mr. R. Glennie's salary from June, 1833, to June 4, 1835.....	3,000
Expenses of the office chargeable to Rayas to June 4, 1835	3,000

Total additional debt of the mine\$36,403.7
Thus the total surplus received by the company from 1832 to 1835 divisible amongst all the owners according to their bars and respective contracts, will be \$257,471.2 instead of \$293,674.7:2 as appeared upon Mr. Stanley's account. Urrutia and Robles have received their shares of the whole of this, less about \$70,000 which was refused to be liquidated with them unless they entered into the examination of the whole of the Rayas account. The family of Sardaneta have rendered to me their accounts at the mine and hacienda of San Matias Salgado and Sacramento, but there are still wanting those from the state treasury particular accounts of Belanzaran and of such payments as have been made to sundries by the late Marquis, all which are promised without delay. The sum total of the surplus received by the family they make to be \$215,307.0:4, but their statement, on their own showing, wants reformation on various items which I cannot admit; such as Sardaneta taking money as rent of the foundry and commissions to Belanzaran and the treasury on deposits, but until I get the details of these two last items, it is premature and useless to trouble you with observations. Between the family of Sardaneta, Robles, and Urrutia, by their own showing, they have unduly deprived the company of upwards of \$172,000, and where this money exists it is impossible for me to divine; and as the family persist in saying they have it not, I know of no earthly means of compelling its payment. The mine, in the mean time, continues in a bad state, as you will observe from Mr. Glennie's report handed herewith. Sales of ores extracted by Buscones continue weekly, but the last was much less in quantity and quality, and the Buscones are much dissatisfied with the prices paid. District of Zacatecas.—We have no relief from the embargo of Anita and the San Acasio owners, and I am preparing fresh materials to make once more a fresh memorial to Mr. Pakenham upon all our grievances. I am in hopes the more decided line of conduct now adopted by our government at home will now obtain for us some redress from the central government. Mr. Rodriguez on the 16th June last entered into a treaty for a "Transacion" with the San Acasio owners for the settlement of all differences; but as the basis of his agreement was a set off of the total claims of the company against the mine, the abandonment of existencies, debts, &c., from which in exchange he only received the delivery of our stores, as the mine of San Acasio, and to be liberated from the embargoes, which I hope will do away any wrong impressions the treaty of Mr. Rodriguez may have given rise to. Cienca Senores.—An offer has in general terms been made to me by Mr. Henry Mackintosh to rent this place. I have offered it to him for one year at \$3000, and wait his answer. Hernandez.—I am still in want of details of our losses at this place by the contending armies in May last, to make my claim to the general government. Malasochi.—The long suit so long pending as to the cated denounced in the confines of this mine has been finally terminated, as the denouncers desist from their pretensions, and the process has been put away in the archives of the court. Oaxaca.—Mr. Hampshire is now driven to his own resources, and I fear these will not do much more than just maintain rights in the mines; the state of my finances do not justify me in risking more funds to assist his district for the present. The Polvillos law suit is not yet concluded, but I expect it will soon be so in the Tribunal of First Instance. Mr. De Silva's claims I hear no more of for the present, but I conclude he is only watching his opportunity to come down upon us the day he finds some convenient authority to assist him in his nefarious pretensions. At El Oro nothing new.

(Mr. Glennie's report in our next.)

BOLANOS, July 8, 1835.—In handing you the report for last month, we have but very little to write about as our works are confined only to the sinking of San José shaft, the repairing of Guadalupe shaft, and the timbering San Vicente shaft above the adit. In San José shaft we have got in very well as the ground does not change but very little, and the water does not increase. In Guadalupe we have been getting on as fast as possible with the repairs, &c. of the shaft, and hope to be ready about the end of this month to replace some of the pitwork in the said shaft. In San Vicente we have completed the timbering of the shaft above the adit. The water is rising but very slowly, and now at about 80 varas below the adit. I don't know of any thing else at present as our works are so contracted.

Casa Nueva, June 9, 1835.—The mines of this district have not undergone much alteration during the last month, and notwithstanding the war, the extraction of ore has been greater than what might have been expected. The political state of the country being now more quiet, it is likely that the extraction will be increased, and sufficient to supply our haciendas and even leave a surplus. The only new discovery made during last month has been the cutting of a vein by a cross cut, No. 2, of San Martin, which gives at present good ores. In my report of September last, I had the honour of pointing out the necessity of a cross cut to the south at San Martin, in order to reach a small vein, containing good ores worked in the Guadalupe level plan of San Pedro. I have in the last week of the month commenced the cross cut, but only 1½ varas were driven in greenstone with quartz. The cross cut, No. 2, of San Martin north fifteen 12 varas above the footway of the level of San Martin on the back of Dñen Suesco, and 60 varas to the west of the winze of the Plata was commenced in the week of the 23d. The vein was cut immediately being close to the south, a rise was then begun so as to examine the vein above, it is at present 2 varas in width composed of quartz and some good silver ores. The ends of San Martin and Felipe are giving good quantity of ores between both, 11 varas were driven which produced 457 cargas, or at about the rate of 6 cargas per cubic vara; the ores consisted of 3 cargas of seconds, 32 of thirds, 27 of fourths, and 390 of ordinarios. In the upper end of La Cruz, where we were in search of the good ores that we had in the first vein to the south of the deep bottoms of La Cruz, we found the vein very much contracted, scarcely a quarter of a vara wide, containing but a small quantity of silver ore disseminated in quartz; this work which we commenced in the last week of the month is at the same depth of the level of San Alexander, and about 4 varas to the east of the point where this level separates from that of San Francisco. Since the beginning of the month the vein in the end of San Clement split in two branches; we continued on that to the north on account of its more favourable appearance. In the last week, however, the vein turned so far north as to cut into the old workings of the small vein, No. 1, south of La Cruz. It will now become necessary to work the other branch which contains good ore though not so rich as the former. The extraction of ores from these workings have been 261 cargas; 3 cargas of seconds, 7 cargas of thirds, 15 cargas of fourths, and 236 cargas of ordinarios. The lower end of La Cruz does not give such good metals as it did formerly, nor is the vein so wide; however, it gave 151 cargas; 2½ cargas of thirds, 1½ cargas of fourths, and of ordinarios 147 cargas. At present this vein is only 1½ varas wide, composed partly of ordinarios, quartz, and oxide of iron.

To the Directors.—Bolanos, 16th July, 1835.—On the 11th, the private conducta left Zacatecas for San Luis and Tampico; 20,000 dollars were sent with orders to be shipped, besides 10 or 12,000 dollars on account of the Veta Grande Negotiation. It is likely that in five or six weeks there will be a public conducta, and I have no doubt that we shall be able to make another remittance. Nothing particular has occurred since my last addressing you. The accident which happened in Guadalupe shaft will certainly throw us back, but fortunately will not affect us in the new shaft, which will after all decide the fate of these mines (Bartanco); we are meanwhile following the most strict system of economy we can adopt that we may continue making our remittances to England.

To the Manager.—Bolanos, 16th July, 1835.—The progress we are making in the new shaft will perhaps enable us to begin driving the second cross cut which is intended to cut the bottom of the old mine about the beginning of Jan. next. This is now the more necessary, as we cannot expect to make much progress towards Barranco from Congera side. As soon as we get to the bottom of Cocino again we intend to sink on the diagonal; this we can do now as we have 15 varas below the esperanza level in the downright, and we have convenience to fix our eastern there, and we can work the diagonal left by a chain without disturbing the ground for a bob, which, as I have long ago stated, would be very dangerous. I cannot help thinking that we have a good bunch of ore in the bottom of Cocino

shaft, you may remember the width of the vein when we cut it, and that the only time we had ores good, in any quantity, was during that period.

S. FLOREZ.

(Mr. F. Schuchardt's report is necessarily deferred.)

To the Secretary.—Zacatecas, 13th July, 1835.—I now beg leave to advise you, that by a private conducta which left this place on the 11th instant for Tampico via Aguas Calientes and San Luis, I sent to the address of Messrs. Eversmann and Hoffmann 22,500 dollars to enable them to put 20,000 dollars on board the first British packet to address of the company in London; said remittance will produce about 4000*l.*, and I yesterday wrote to Mr. Flores advising him of the same. W. HAWKINS.

Messrs. Eversmann and Hoffman to the Secretary.—Tampico, 21st July, 1835.—Inclosed we now beg to wait on you with bill of lading for B. M. C. Nos. 15 16 bags containing 40,000 dollars. Forty thousand hard dollars of Zacatecas coinage shipped to your address on board his Majesty's packet Pandora by order of the treasurer, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Zacatecas, and which specie, according to instructions from this gentleman, you will be pleased to receive for account of the directors of the Bolanos Mining Company, London.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.—Mineral del Monte, 27th July, 1835.—I had the honour of writing you last on the 23d ult., advising you of having despatched to the coast 35 bars of silver, which I since learn by Messrs. Memoz and Matfield arrived safely at Vera Cruz, and that they were shipped on board the Plover packet. The silver produce of June month amounting to 37 bars, value \$45,710, and the 5 bars mentioned in my last as being here, the remainder of May produce, value \$5,983, were forwarded to Mexico on the 1st inst.

Of these 10 bars have been sold at 3½ discount, 20 at 3¼, and 5 at 4—in all, 42; the net proceeds of which, after deducting discount, commission and aporacado, is \$48,451. I regret being compelled to make such a sacrifice, but no other method was open to us. I forward you herewith the statement of costs and returns for June month, including the usual quarterly charges; the profit upon the month being about \$3,000. The quarterly account stands thus:—

Costs for April.....	\$33,017 3 5
May.....	37,923 6 0
June.....	42,771 2 2
	113,612 3 7
Returns April and May 66 bars.....	68,660 0 2
June 37.....	45,710 0 2
Sundries.....	143 3 0
	114,513 3 4

Profit on the quarter.....900 7 5
Estimate of expenditure and return for July, 1835, 4 weeks.....\$30,600
Cost.....Total.....\$30,600
Returns—21 bars already assayed.....26,000
5 ditto not assayed.....6,000
32,000

Estimated loss.....7,600

There would have been a greater silver product both from Regle and Sanchez, but the heavy rains we have lately had have retarded the operations in the patio, and prevented the washing of several tortas which otherwise would have been ready. I would therefore beg to observe here that a correct judgment of the state of the concern here cannot be formed by taking a single month which from some accidental circumstance may have more or less than its due share of produce or of cost. Notwithstanding the excess of cost above the returns of the present month as shown in the foregoing statement, I still hope there will not be any loss upon the quarter which will end September next.

To J. Taylor, Esq.—27th July, 1835.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 14th May, containing your observations as to the necessity of your obtaining clear statements of our present position as to finances, and as to the prospects for the future. In reply, I beg to say that I think my letters by the last packet will have met your views in these respects. I therein expressed my opinion clearly as to the produce for some time to come, and as to the necessity of executing certain works; I pointed out why I thought the concern would probably not give any profits until the Dolores Bottoms can be brought into operation—subsequent observation and more mature consideration confirm me in the opinion I have expressed. This postponement of the period of prosperity will no doubt create disappointment. The reason, however, is obvious; namely, the partial failure of the rich ores in the Santa Teresa bottom, and a reduction in the ley of the azogue ores. All this of course affects our situation at the present moment; but looking to our existing resources, and to the various favourable points which yet remain to be brought into operation, I do not think that any thing that has occurred ought to weaken our hopes as to the eventual and permanent prosperity of the concern. Our operations to the west of Terreros lately have led to the discovery of a considerable extent of ore ground, which, if not so rich as what we first saw in Santa Teresa presents a prospect of producing a large quantity of azogue ore. If therefore our prospects with regard to smelting ores are not so favourable, they are compensated in a great measure by the quantity of azogue ores we have discovered; although the latter cannot so soon or so easily be realised. Our prosperity, therefore, is likely to arise from a different source from that we had expected. This leads me to the consideration of what I wish to communicate to you, the necessity of obtaining additional hacienda power for azogue ore. Even now we can get much more than our present means are capable of reducing; and when we have the steam whim at work, by which time two Dolores may be expected to be in operation, I can see that the quantity of azogue ores will be very greatly increased, and quite equal to the supply of regla with its proposed addition, and Sanchez and also the hacienda of San Antonio. The latter hacienda is the next which ought to be put in order. It has an ample patio, and every thing disposed, as far as substantial masonry goes, for 24 large arrastras to be worked by water. It has extensive enclosing walls and various strong and suitable buildings, the whole only wanting a thorough repair. The greater part of the wood work must be replaced by new. The cost of these repairs, and to put the hacienda in operation as mentioned in my last, would probably not exceed \$30,000. Seeing, therefore, that our present power is insufficient, and that our supply of ores will be abundant, I think our prosperity much depends upon our repairing this hacienda with the least possible delay. I have no doubt that the capital required for this work would in time be produced by the concern itself, but if we wait further it might occasion delay, and postpone the prosperity of which the concern is capable if a little additional means were now applied. If fortunately any favourable turn should take place in our affairs by an improvement in the ley of the azogue ore, or an increase of smelting ore, I conclude it will be advisable, as soon as circumstances may admit, to take measures for commencing the repairs of San Antonio Hacienda, which I cannot but repeat, I consider if a work of great importance to the welfare of the company. I forward you herewith the reports of the mine manager and Captain Hockings. With regard to mining prospects there is little alteration to notice, since last month. The improvement in the ground in the Dolores diagonal shaft enables the sinking to proceed much more rapidly than before; it has now reached a depth corresponding nearly to that of the bottoms, but none of the water is yet drained from the latter, and as this object will probably be effected better by sinking than by driving, we propose to reach a much greater depth before we commence a level. It appears strange, but I think there is no doubt of the fact, that the aviadores adit, although at so great a distance, is already draining the water from Moran, Cabrera, and the San Felipe Mines. Some time ago the Water was running over at the adit at these latter places, since which a good deal of water has been cut in the aviadores adit, and the water has of late been gradually sinking in all these mines. In San Felipe it is from 9 to 10 varas under the adit, and in Moran from 7 to 8 varas. We have therefore profited by this latter circumstance, and have lately commenced sinking a winze under the adit formerly called the Las Animas level in the western part of the mine of Moran on a kindly vein containing some good ore.

Mine Manager's Report, July 23, 1835.—I am glad to inform you that the ground in Dolores diagonal shaft continues to look favourable, and the price paid for sinking has been reduced from 310 to 200 dollars per vara; although the lode is still disordered, it appears to be assuming a more regular appearance. Santa Teresa shaft having reached about 24 varas below the Esperanza level, the sinking deeper is prevented by the waters we have, therefore, commenced cutting a pit in the south side, where we expect to find a vara or more of lode still standing. After a proper examination of the lode in this place, a new level is commenced with the San Miguel, or 142 vara level, will be driven east and west; in both directions the lode is composed chiefly of azogue, with small bunches of smelting ore, and will pay well for working. The San Miguel, east of Terreros, is at present rather poor, but neither the north nor south wall has been seen for several varas. We have, therefore, for the purpose of

examining the lode at this level, commenced driving two cross cuts, one north, from San Rodrigo Winze (which is now communicated to the 142 vara level), and the other south, at 12 varas east of San Bartolo Winze. Barreteros are still employed in this level, stopping the sides, and have discovered the north wall; but there is a good branch of ore about a foot wide, going back west to the north of the part on which San Bartolo winze was sunk. The lode in this place is worked out to about six varas wide, and although there are branches still farther south, yet we propose to begin next week putting in the stull from San Bartolo winze eastward, and examine the lode by the cross cut already mentioned. After the stull is put in, the back of the level, which is all good azogue ore, may be taken away in quantities sufficient to keep the two whims at Terreros constantly running. Barreteros are now daily applying for employment in greater numbers than we require. The ground in Terreros shaft is very hard, but the small branches which are crossing the shaft, afford an advantage for blasting, and the sinking is proceeding very steadily at about three quarters vara per week. The San Miguel level, driving west of Terreros is poor, although not without spots of azogue, in a promising lode. The Las Animas workings continue very good; the lode in Las Animas rise, for about three-quarters vara, wide is nearly all smelting ore. The Esperanza rise is not quite so good, but is also producing very well. The stopes going west to the bottom of the 118 vara level, are in good ores, but they have been suspended lately, while timbermen were employed securing the ground above. A stull is now being put in the back of the 118 vara level from Las Animas winze west, and we hope next week to recommence clearing the old Esperanza level west, and work on the stopes at the same time. The 95 vara level, west of Las Animas winze, was commenced driving, for the purpose of opening ground for more pitches; it is looking very well, the lode being all azogue, with a fair proportion of smelting ore. At present about 30 barreteros only are employed in each 12 hours, whereas there is ore ground opened to employ double that number, but even now we experience great difficulty in drawing the produce to surface, with the two malacotes. When the steam whim is erected, I hope we shall not only be able to draw all the regular produce, but also a great part of the attle lately put to stull containing ore which will pay well. I beg to refer you to Captain Hosking's Report, which accompanies this, for further particulars of the works at Biscayna, and to the Tutwork list, June. In the Aviadero adit, the ground continues very hard, but the water is increasing at almost every vara, and has already had the effect of lowering it in San Felipe and Moran Mines; in the former it is now 10 varas, and in the latter eight varas below adit. In the other branch mines there is nothing new to notice.

Mineral del Monte, July 22, 1835.—In Terreros shaft the sinking below the San Miguel, or 142 vara level, is getting on tolerably well. Since the new lift, cistern, &c. have been put in to draw to the Esperanza, or 118 vara level, we are sinking below the San Miguel, with a ten inch bot, and the water is not very quick. Four Englishmen and ten Mexican sumpten can sink from three-quarters to seven eighths vara per week. There are several strings of quartz crossing the shaft in various directions, with spots of ore in the quartz. In the San Miguel level, driving east of the shaft, the ground at present is a little harder and the vein not rich, though it contains some azogue, with spots of smelting ore; four Mexicans are employed in this place. In the San Miguel, west of the shaft, the ground is hard, with a small portion of azogue, ores; a vara per week at present is as much as four Mexicans can drive. In the Esperanza or 118 level, west of Terreros, there is not so much done as we expected. Since the communication with Las Animas winze, the greater part of the Barreteros have been employed in taking away some of the eastern ground, and timbermen have also been employed in securing the old workings. There was a great quantity of attle thrown down in the level, and two horse whims not being sufficient power to keep away the stuff, but we hope in the beginning of next week to go on again with the stopes as fast as possible. The 95 vara level, driving west of Las Animas winze, was commenced on the 20th May; the ground at present is a little hard, with good azogue and smelting ores. Since the commencement the lode has greatly improved, four men are employed in this part. San Rodrigo winze, below the Esperanza, or 118 vara level, was communicated to San Miguel level on the 8th July. Barreteros are employed at present in taking down some of the north ground in the winze, which is azogue ore. San Andres winze has been suspended since the 30th of May, on account of water being in the winze. Rosario winze is also suspended on account of water, since the 20th June; in the present bottom there is a little azogue, with spots of smelting ore; the ground in this place is favourable. The sinking of Santa Teresa shaft below the Esperanza or 118 vara level, was resumed on the 18th May; at present we are again down to the water, and have commenced to cut a plot south of shaft, where there is very good azogue, with a little smelting ore of good quality; as soon as the plot is finished, we shall drive west of the vein. In the Esperanza, or 118 vara level, driving east of Santa Teresa shaft, the vein is poor still; it contains some spots of azogue ore; the ground at present is favourable. Santa Teresa shaft, building up with masonry in the east, and above and below the 169 vara upper level, is getting on very well; there is now about 50 varas completed; we only work at it by day; the whims are employed by night in drawing away the stuff from the bottom of shaft, and with the adena-dores, in different places in the shaft. The 68 vara level cross cut, driving south from the Biscayna vein, west of San Cayetano shaft, to cut the Topona vein, was resumed on the 11th May. The ground is hard; two weeks since we cut a branch about three-quarters vara wide, underlying north, with a little quartz in it, which made the ground for a time a little better. San Pedro, or 107 vara level, driving west of the San Cayetano shaft, the ground is favourable, but the vein is poor; two men are employed in this place. In the Asuncion level, west of Terreros shaft, we commenced to drive south from the east part of Sangu de Cristo winze, on the 22nd June; after driving south about four-and-a-half varas, we commenced to drive west on the south part of the vein, to meet with the old level, which leads on the Guadalupe shaft, as it was very difficult to get through the run, over the Sangu de Cristo winze; the ground in this place is favourable. In Dolores diagonal shaft, sinking below the Jubileo, or 116 vara level, the ground is improved, though the vein is still poor; four Englishmen, with 10 Mexicans, are employed in this place, who can sink from three-quarters to seven eighths vara per week; there is no appearance as yet of cutting down the water from the 116 vara level. In the adit level, driving south 77 varas, east of Dolores shaft, to cut the Resurrector vein, the ground still continues very hard; one-half vara per week is as much as four Mexicans can drive. The 157 vara upper level, at Dolores, driving east of cross cut, on the Topona vein, is at present a little harder; the vein still continues poor. The 197 vara upper level, driving north of Dolores shaft, 16 varas above the adit, was commenced on the 16th June; there is now about four varas more to cut the vein; we shall then drive east, for giving ventilation, to clear the adit east, towards San Ramon shaft. In Guadalupe shaft we are putting in timber against some heavy pieces of ground, a few varas below the arches of masonry. As soon as it is completed, we shall clear the shaft below the adit. In the 132 vara, upper level, north of San Vicente shaft; the ground is favourable, but the vein is poor.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Gongo Mine, 19th June, 1835.—We beg to lay before you a short account of the works carried on in this mine since the 9th inst. Our gold produce has been small since our last; it has been taken from the places mentioned in our report of the 9th, excepting a little from the back of the 21 fathom level east of Aveline's shaft. The north and south veins at present are poor, though in some of our ends and stopes it has a kindly appearance. Since the 13th inst., we were obliged to stop sinking Skerrett's shaft, in consequence of our pumping gear being so much out of repair, and the water increasing fast, so that we have thought it proper to commence making a lift of wood pumps of 14 inch size; we shall complete this work in 3 or 4 days more, and expect to recommence sinking the above-mentioned shaft. In the 48 fathom level we are driving through favourable ground. Here we have no alteration to mention. The 41 fathom level east of Bayley's shaft is still poor. In the 21 and 14 fathom levels of Goldsmith's shaft the vein has a kindly appearance; the stuff from those ends pays well at the stamps. In the 21 fathom level we are clearing and repairing to the west of Aveline's shaft; the stuff also goes to the stamps. In the 27 fathom level at Stokes's, on a north vein, we commenced driving east since our last; here both east and west ends show a good sample of gold; when washed the stuff from these places pays for stamping.

WM. TREKONING—WM. BRAY—JNO. SIMMONS.
Gongo Mine, 29th June, 1835.—Since our report of the 19th inst., the greater part of our gold produce has been taken from the bottom of the 34 fathom level east of Lyon's shaft on the north lode, but we have also had some gold in the back of the 14 fathom level west of Goldsmith's shaft. The stuff from these places continues to answer well at the stamps. We are continuing our works in various other places in the backs, merely to raise stuff for the stamps where it yields a little gold. Having replaced the working barrel in Skerrett's shaft, we commenced drawing the water

with the new one on the 24th inst., and although the ground is more flooded than formerly, it is still pretty firm when compared with that very soft and sandy stratum through which it has been sunk. In the 48 west of Gibson's, and 21 and 14 fathom levels west of Goldsmith's shaft, the jacotings are kindly, and samples from the veins there show a little gold when washed. In regard to other places at work there is scarcely any alteration to notice. **WM. TREKONING—N. HARRIS—JNO. SIMMONS.**

A letter from the Committee of Management, dated Gongo Socco, 29th June, 1835, announces the arrival of Capt. Wm. Collings and party, on the 20th inst. The workings from the 9th to the 27th of June, 1835, both inclusive, were 45 lbs. 11 oz. 18 dwts. 13 grs., of which 31 lbs. 2 oz. 7 dwts. 7 grs. came from the stamps. The workings from the 1st of January to the 27th of June were 646 lbs. 2 oz. 9 dwts. 17 grs.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.—Cata Branca, 19th June, 1835.—Cata Branca is now in a most interesting position; the lode between the "Jacara" and "Mata me embora" is decidedly rich, and I see no reason to doubt its continuing down. Where we now are it is as wide as at any part, and perfectly regular, and, as such, infinitely to be preferred to the richest "Olio" as more to be depended on. Inclosed I hand you the gold report; you will see we have fallen short in the number of hours stamping, owing to several casualties to the stamps, grates, &c., and the badness of the stamp-heads. Two of our best washers also have been holiday-making the entire fortnight, all which has prevented the report being what I intended it. We have now new heads in, and I hope, before they are worn out, to be prepared with others of a more durable nature. Respecting the gold, it is my intention, so soon as it amounts to 100 lbs. (I hope in a fortnight) to forward it to Messrs. Mackay and Co. for shipment to England. We are getting on with the wheel, and as I consider when it commences we shall be able to keep another set of stamps at work, I shall prepare accordingly.

GOLD REPORT.

	10 stamp heads partially at work	19 0 17 15
1st May to 16th.....	ditto	17 3 15 1
17th .. to 30th.....	ditto	
31st May to 19th June 20	ditto	

BOLIVAR MINING COMPANY.—The quantity of ore brought down to the shipping port from the 21st of June to the 18th of July, was 560 Tons. Shipments in July were, per Regulator 364 tons. Bottle 179

Total 543

Leaving a stock on hand on the 25th of July off about 1,350 tons. Both the above vessels have arrived at Liverpool.

Queranda Mine, July 2, 1835.—We have extended 12 feet in Santa Catalina level since my last. The lode is still large, and two feet of it good ore. We have also sunk four feet in winze under middle level, north-east from ladder winze; the ore is good in this station. We have extended eight feet north east from Long Ladder winze over Santa Barbara level; the ruby ore in the end still continues. We have also communicated Lewarn's shaft to San Simon level; the lode is large and kindly. The ore brought out of the mine last month was 483 tons, of which 286 tons were selected for shipment. The quantity carted from the mines to La Hacha in the same period, was 393 tons.

COPIAPO MINES.—The *Libra* arrived at Swansea on the 12th instant, with 250 tons of rich copper ore for the above Company. The advices from these Mines reach down to the 22nd May; every thing goes on favourably; the agent expects to have another cargo ready in all July.

IMPERIAL MOCAUBAS.—Cococa.—Advices under date the 18th and 28th of June have been received; the details of which we must necessarily defer until next week, from the press of matter occasioned by the arrival of the Mexican and Brazil packets. The following is the substance of the information conveyed:—Workings had been commenced at the Antonia Dias mines, the samples taken being tolerably good, and the jacotings promised well. At the Bandeira mines the lode is large and kindly, and the samples show a little gold. The canoes for Morgan's shaft had been completed, about five miles of the water course cleared, and the saw-mill put to work; the negro force had been increased and was more convalescent. The report of the 28th of June notes the operations at Antonia Dias Mine, showing the ore broken having yielded 9 oz. of gold. In the shallow adit a lode had been cut 4 ft. big, which gave some gold in the batea. At the Manoel Felis mine, the samples taken were poor. At the Bandeira mine the lode had again become unsettled; the samples taken from the whole of the water course had been cleared.

ENGLISH MINES.

ENGLISH MINING ASSOCIATION.—Great St. George, 15th Sept. 1835.—The 70 fathom level, at Great St. George, contains a lode 2 feet big of killas spar munde, and a very trifling sprinkling of ore; the appearances on the whole rather unfavourable. The lode in the western 30 fathom level north of Catchers, within the last few days has undergone a change for the better, which appears to have been produced from its intersection by a small cross course; it consists at present of capel, jack, yellow ore, and munde, and is from 10 to 15 inches wide. The size of the lode in the eastern end of this level is at least 3 feet, half of which is composed of spar and ore, together with a little munde and jack. The lode at the 10 fathom, west of Stephens', though not so productive as when last reported, is considered to present indications of a most flattering kind; such, in fact, as to leave little doubt of its early improvement; its width is about 18 inches, and productive occasionally of very superior stones of grey ore. In the other end at this level, on the course of the same lode, things do not altogether look so well; one circumstance, however, worthy of observation is, that several small branches, containing a portion of grey ore, are ramifying themselves throughout the contiguous country, which is composed of very fine killas. At an 11 fathom level, which we have lately commenced driving, from the new footway shaft, at South mine, there is a small lode containing tin and copper, of the former of which it is supposed enough is now breaking to defray the expense of driving the level, costing as it at present does, 35s. per fathom. This is decidedly promising, the more so, when its locality is borne in mind, of which you are aware, is that of the pitch worked some time ago, by Wm. Kent, who returned, whilst there employed, nearly 2000. worth of Tin. Nothing new has transpired at the 10 fathom level, east of East St. George. The lode is one foot big of capel, jack, spots of ore and munde. The appearances of the adit level, east of Mudges, are somewhat improved since the setting, the lode possessing not only munde and spar, but occasionally stones of ore. Campbell's shaft at this part of the mine, is sinking much at its usual rate. A most unexpected and extraordinary improvement has again taken place in Gibson's pitch, at the back of the 10 fathom level, on cutting into the sides of the lode, rich grey, and malleable ore has been discovered in branches, for at least two-and-a-half or three fathoms wide, and should they continue equally productive to the end of the five weeks, not less than ore to the amount of 1,000 lbs. will be broken. Some others of the pitches in the vicinity of Goyen's shaft are likewise looking well, so that a much larger sampling may be anticipated for October, than that of the present month. Of the distance to cut the north lode of the 42 fathom level, Wheel Prudence, it is calculated that there still remains from four to six feet. The 52 fathom level contains a lode four feet big of capel spar, munde, and ore, producing of the latter about one-and-a-half ton per fathom. There is rather more ore than usual at the 62 fathom level, but with this exception, and the circumstance of an increase of water, matters are here pretty much in their accustomed state. The cross-cut at the 72 fathom level, is still in a stratum of hard elvan, or bastard granite; but the men, notwithstanding, are proceeding pretty well. The few tributaries in this mine are jogging on, and the ore ground looking somewhat favourable.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY, Sept. 14, 1835.—In presenting our report, we have to state that the lode in the engine shaft has much the same appearance and size as we stated last. The 32 fathom level east in the tin lode continues promising, with stones of tin ores. The men in this end have driven the fathom; they took the setting day at 11s. per fathom, and we have set them to drive two fathom more at 5s. 10s. per fathom. There is no alteration in the 52 fathom level west of the engine shaft, since the 7th instant. The 22 fathom level east of the engine shaft on the tin lode—24 feet wide, with a small quantity of tin ores. The 12 fathom level east of the engine shaft on the tin lode—3 feet wide, with a small quantity of tin ores. The 12 fathom west of the engine shaft on the copper lode—no alteration since our last. The adit level east of the engine shaft on the tin lode—3 feet wide, with a small quantity of tin ores. Leman's shaft, 274 feet deep—the lode in this shaft is 3 feet wide, composed of spar and gozzan. The west shaft, 26 fathoms deep; Gooding's shaft 25 fathoms deep. At Buckett's, the men in Ashton's shaft are continuing to cut the plat and open ground at the adit level. The adit level in towards Ashton's shaft, 31 fathoms. We have set the

obiler house to build, at 1s. 8d. per perch; we are continuing to clear Elijah adit, and are doing every thing in our power to further the prosperity of the concern. **R. GOLDSWORTHY, Captain.**

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, Sept. 14, 1835.—Since my letter of the 31st ult. we have been fully employed about getting up the engine house, &c. at Busworgis Mine. We have an increased force of masons, and hope to get up the walls in a fortnight more. The engineers are preparing the work, making joints, &c., that when the house is finished they may be able to put the parts together with greater dispatch, and probably with greater accuracy. Mr. Sims promises to give every attention to the remaining parts of the engine now at Neath, so that they may be had in due time. Finding it too expensive to draw to the surface with the common tackle the rubbish from the adit level, we have stopped clearing until we can set up another whim. We are still driving the cross cuts where the ground is favourable, and this being nearly all that is intended to be done until we set the engine at work, we do not of course look forward to any great improvements or discoveries in the underground department before that period, which we hope will be about the end of next month. I stated in my last report, that in the cross cut at Hayle Consols Mine, we had cut Trundle lode still further east. We have now driven through it where it is very large, more than three fathoms wide, containing munde in great abundance, lead, blende, fluccan, &c., with some spots of strong copper pyrites. I have expressed my own opinion and that of others so often, and I think so clearly, relative to this lode, that it would be useless for me to trouble you with a repetition of it. We are now driving east on the north part of it, which appears more regular and more settled than the south part. The engine shaft and the side level from the main adit are timbered very securely, and we have resumed the sinking; but I anticipate that the water will be rather quick for barrels. We shall, however, for reasons stated before, continue sinking as deep as we can against the engine, the boiler is in a state of great forwardness, the cylinder will be cast before we shall be ready for it, and I am promised that the other parts of the engine shall be finished as speedily as possible. At Trevilgrin Mine the ground in the 10 fathom level is improved, and we are in hopes that in proceeding with it we shall meet with the bunch of tin we had in the shaft, which in sinking appeared to be inclining in that direction.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.—Callington, Sept. 14, 1835.—Although I have nothing new to notice since my last report, I have the satisfaction to observe, that the erection of the steam engine (upon which the speedy development of the prospects on our lodes under the rich bunches at the adit level depend) is being continued satisfactorily. The founders have, up to this period, given us very little reason for complaint in their delivery of castings, and I trust that the remaining articles to be sent will also be forwarded there in time to prevent the least delay. Notwithstanding we are exceedingly anxious to complete such a desirable object as speedily as possible, I have much satisfaction in stating that we are still enabled to continue the sinking of Groust's engine and whim shafts, and we have no doubt of our doing so until the working of the steam engine.

WM. PETHERICK.
PERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, Sept. 14, 1835.—Since the date of my last letter, nothing very particular has taken place in the way of discoveries, in fact we have nothing new in anticipation for a week or two. The first thing we expect is the cutting of the lode that the rich stones of tin (alluded to a fortnight since) came from. We have got on with clearing the Goonhavern adit during the last week with much better success than was expected; we have now cleared nearly as far as the first lead lode in Goonhavern set, from which lode one of our present workmen, with three others, during one setting, broke about 42 tons of good lead ore rich in silver, which I think must be inferred from the price it fetched, viz. 18s. per ton for the ore, although the price of pig lead was only at 14s. per ton at the time. It is very probable we may see something of this lode at the adit level in about a fortnight more. The next choke in the adit is not many fathoms north of the second lode in Goonhavern, where a shaft is run together, the ground being very soft; here Captains Gripe and Rowe, as well as myself, think a new shaft can be sunk in less time and cheaper than the old shaft can be cleared up and secured for. We shall therefore begin this shaft immediately, so as to get it down, if possible, to the adit level by the time the other men shall have cleared up to it, by which no time will be lost. The other works are progressing rapidly, and the shafts I expect will be sunk to their respective depths fully as soon as was anticipated.

WM. PETHERICK.
EAST CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.—September 12, 1835.—*Wheal David.*—In the end west the north part, the lode is 3 feet big, gozzan, spar, pyrites, and is very promising. In the end west on the south part, the lode is 2 feet big, with a leader 10 inches big, containing silver. This lode has not been so kindly since we commenced on it as it is at present. *Wheal Georgiana.*—In the end east the lode is 2½ feet big, very promising for silver, not yet tried. *Wheal Emily.*—The end west on course of the lode is enlarging and looking well. *Wheal Mexico.*—The end east is very good, lode 10 inches wide, promiscuous samples from this lode yesterday and today produced by assay, £22, 24, 24, and 26 ounces of silver per ton. *Wheal Virgin.*—In the adit end west, the lode is large and kindly, with spathose iron, fluccan, spar, and about 16 ounces of silver per ton. In the back on the south lode or branch, the prospects are excellent. Lode 2½ feet big, with a 7-inch wide leader, composed chiefly of a beautiful white decomposed, sugary spar, intermingled with black sulphuret of silver. Assays to day from this lode produced 33, 34, 36, and 70 ounces in the ton.

JOHN BUDGE.
REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Callington, Sept. 14, 1835.—In driving the 10 fathom level, at Johnson's shaft on the lead lode we continue to meet with very fine silver lead ores, and we have reason to suppose, from the great influx of water this week, and other grounds, that in extending this level northward, we shall very shortly intersect Johnson's copper lode, the promising appearances of which in the level above have been already noticed. Wilkinson's and Johnson's shafts are sinking satisfactorily; in the former the hardness of the ground has abated; the 20 fathom level east of Johnson's shaft is not so hard for driving as on the 7th instant.

WM. PETHERICK.
POLBREEN MINING COMPANY, Sept. 12, 1835.—I beg leave to inform you that our different proceedings in this mine still continue in a forward state of operation. The ground in the shafts and cross cuts is on the whole very favourable in the bottoms for the present; we have just finished breaking the lode, which continues 4 feet wide, and appears again to be improving as to quality. In the deep adit, driving towards Thomas's shaft from Wheal Harriett, by two men, the lode is about 20 inches wide, producing very good stones of ore, and from present appearances, I have no doubt that in a short distance more, driving westward, but that we shall meet with great encouragement in that part of our mine. The walls of the smithy and engine house will be completed next week; on Tuesday next we shall sample full 30 tons of ore.

R. ROWE, jun.
ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Wheal Mithian, Sept. 15, 1835.—The engine shaft is sunk under the 40 fathom level about 8 fathoms 3 feet; cannot speak of any alteration in the ground since our last report. The lode in the 40 fathom level west from the engine shaft is six feet wide, producing munde, spar, and stones of ore. The lode in the 40 fathom level east from the engine shaft is also very large, producing stones of ore, and has a kindly appearance. The lode in the 30 fathom level east from the engine shaft is 2 feet 3 inches wide, much the same as before stated, producing stones of ore. *Wheal Liberty.*—Engine shaft is sunk under the 47 fathom level 10 fathoms, 1 foot, 6 inches; sunk since our last report, 4 feet, 6 inches. It will take from 2 to 3 feet more, before the lode will be fairly in the shaft; in our next we shall be able to report its size and value. It is looking well. The water is drawn from the 47 fathom level by cutting the lode in the shaft, which has enabled us to plant a winze under the 47 west; this winze at present will produce 3 tons per fathom. The 47 fathom level west from engine shaft is about 18 inches wide, producing stones of ore. The 47 fathom level east from engine shaft is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 47 east from engine shaft on the caunter lode, is 18 inches wide, producing 1 ton per fathom also. The lode in the 40 fathom level west from the cross cut on the north lode, is 18 inches wide, still producing stones of ore. The lode in the 40 fathom level east from engine shaft is 3 feet wide, saving work. The lode in the winze under this level is 2 feet wide, producing three quarters of a ton per fathom. The 47 fathom level is nearly under this winze, and ore, as above stated. We expect a continuation of it through; when communicated it will be tributary ground. The lode in the winze under the 40 fathom level west from engine shaft, is 15 inches wide, producing stones of ore. In order to prepare for our future samplings, we have commenced dressing the ores.

MIDDLETON.
ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY, Sept. 14, 1835.—There has been some improvement in the lode at the 60 fathom level since my last report, and the ground near the lode is more favourable. We sampled on Saturday 3 tons, 15 cwt. of tin, the greatest part of it is of the best quality. The

captain writes me that he calculates on having 6 tons for the present month, should we have water sufficient to work the mills. The wine sinking opposite the engine shaft is in rather hard granite ground, it produces tin. The ground within two or three fathoms of this wine is softer. This wine is sinking from the 30 to the 60 fathom level. In the wine sinking from the 40 to the 50 fathom level, we have tin ground. In a cross cut we are driving from the 40 fathom level south, towards Trustrail's shaft, we cut a tin branch on Saturday, of favourable appearance. The 21 fathom level driving west, on the south lode is promising tin ground. At the setting the tribute varied from 7s. 10d. to 9s. 6d.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.—*St. Austle, Sept. 14, 1835.*—The lode at Campbell's shaft since my last report has failed, but we are daily seeking for it, and I have no doubt that we shall soon find it again. I am sorry to say that we have only sunk 3 feet in the engine shaft since Monday last owing to intersecting lodes that have come into it. Fagan's lode is now come in the engine shaft from 1 foot to 18 inches in size, it looks well for tin. The leading part of the lode is about 4 inches in size and favourable.

CARN GREY MINING COMPANY.—*Sept. 12, 1835.*—After a variety of disappointments which very generally occur in the erection of steam engine, I am happy to inform you that our engine arrived on Thursday. We, in a few hours forked to the deepest part of our perpendicular shaft, about 11 fathoms, and here we met with a bar of ground, which entirely prevented our dropping deeper, and this bar we shall be obliged to cut down before we shall be able to give you any report from the bottom, as left by the ancients. This will, I hope, be accomplished in about one week from this time, and you shall then have a report of the same. Our engine works beautifully, and the consumption of coals will be trifling. The lode in our deep adit quite as good as when I last wrote.

BRITISH COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.—*Great Wheel Charlotte, 16th Sept.*—Your favour of the 9th instant came to hand in due course, from which I perceive the Directors do not deem it advisable, at present, to sink a new shaft in the Western Ground. I beg to say that until this is done, I am of opinion that it will be advisable to defer the driving of the Western Levels. The Directors are aware that we shall not be able to man the mine with steady and efficient tributers for a month or two, however I think we may safely conclude that our returns to the end of October, will amount to upwards of £700, while the expenses will not be more than £900. The drawing expenses will be from £22 to £28 per month, until the new shaft be holed to the 52 fathom level, and afterwards more in proportion, as we shall be enabled to increase the works at that and 42 fathom levels. We have published for a general sitting on Friday, when we shall set off for the remainder of this and the whole of next month.

MISCELLANEA.

Miniature Steam-Engine.—Probably the smallest specimen of working machinery in the world is in the possession of Mr. Topliss, of the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester-square. It is a working model of a high-pressure steam-engine, made of silver, which is perfect in all its parts; does not weigh above 250 grains, and will stand upon a shilling. The whole, including the boiler, may be covered with a thimble, and sufficient steam can be generated as to keep it in motion for more than five minutes.—*Morning Herald.*

The Submarine Vessel.—The experiment with this machine took place at St. Ouen, as proposed. The vessel was repeatedly sunk to the depth of 10 or 12 feet, and re-appeared on the surface at different points. M. Godde de Liancourt got into it, and remained there a quarter of an hour. He stated that he did not experience the least inconvenience, or any difficulty of respiration, during his voyage under water. An official report upon the subject is about to be submitted to the French Government.

Steam-boat Explosions.—*Inefficacy of the Safety Valve.*—If the trial of the engineer of the Earl Grey steam-boat (in whose acquittal we entirely concur) proves anything, it proves that no reliance can be placed on the safety-valve in preventing such a dreadful casualty as that which befel the Earl Grey. It appears from the evidence of several practical engineers who were examined on the occasion, that so far from the valve operating in all cases as a safety principle, that it has a tendency to act the very reverse—to become "gagged" or locked down without any apparent cause all of a sudden, and in such cases the valve will not rise, however great the pressure of steam may be in the boiler. It follows that, if by any accident this circumstance has not been observed, the result is inevitable: the boiler explodes, and perhaps every cause but the true one is assigned for the catastrophe. As the subject is an interesting one to scientific men, and is of the first importance in its bearing upon human life, we beg to suggest that the Society of Arts, or other scientific body, should stimulate the inventive faculties of mechanics and engineers to the discovery of a substitute for this capricious agent, by the offer of a suitable reward to the inventor. As the lives of all on board lie at the mercy, so to speak, of the element confined in the boiler, nothing should be left to the operation of chance which regulates the explosive force of the steam.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

Longevity of Fishes.—Fishes are amongst the most long lived animals. A pike was taken, in 1754, at Kaiserslautern, which had a ring fastened to the gill-covers, from which it appeared to have been put in the pond of that castle, by the order of Frederick the Second, in 1487, a period of 267 years. It is described as being nineteen feet long, and weighed three hundred and fifty pounds.—*Kirby's Bridge-water Treatise.*

The Compass.—The earliest mention made of the compass by an European writer occurs in the works of Guot de Provins, troubadour, or Provencal poet, who spent some time at the court of Frederick Barbarossa, in 1181.

South Wales.—At Swansea exertions are making to set on foot a steamer to pass and repass daily across the Bristol Channel to Llanabon. By this uninterrupted communication will be thrown open from the Land's End, through North and South Wales, to Liverpool. At Neath a scientific institution has been formed, which calls forth a course of lectures from the Rev. W. D. Conybere, on that important subject (especially in Wales) geology. A new road is about to be formed from Neath to Merthyr Tydvil, which latter place is also to be lit with gas, two improvements of which all commercial travellers will acknowledge the value. At Newport, in Monmouthshire, excavations are made for the foundation of a new church, on the plan of Mr. Wyatt. An immense building is in progress for the introduction of the hardware manufacture; and in ship-building they are "launching out" incessantly.—*Mor. Herald.*

Travelling Botanists.—By far the most distinguished travelling botanists of late years have been Douglas and Drummond, both Scotchmen. We regret to say that both, after greatly distinguishing themselves, have prematurely perished within these few months. Mr. Douglas was from Scone, near Perth; he met with a dismal death in one of the Sandwich Islands, by falling into a deep pit-trap, made by the natives for catching wild bulls, and in which, most unfortunately, a bull happened to be entrapped at the time. Mr. Drummond was from Forfar, and was the botanical successor of the celebrated Mr. George Don of that place. After extensive researches in the western territory of North America, Mr. Drummond had embarked from Apalachicola in East Florida for the island of Cuba; and it appears that he had there been seized with fever and died. The friends, personal and botanical, of Douglas, are about to raise a monument to his memory at the village of New Scone, and surely the town of Forfar will not be suffered to remain without some memorial of Don and Drummond—names which will long shed a lustre on its annals.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

Diamond.—The largest known diamond is in the possession of the Indian Prince Rungeet Singh. It is an inch and a half in length, and an inch in breadth, and rises half an inch from its gold setting. It weighs 280 carats, and weighed when rough 793 carats. It was the boast of the Hindoos that it belonged to their mythological heroes.

Fossils.—A fossil crocodile's head has recently been brought to light from the alluvial rock in the neighbourhood of Whitby. The specimen is upwards of two feet in length, and the jaws are armed with very sharp teeth.

Old Books.—The most ancient printed book, with a date, is a psalter, printed at Metz, 1457, by Faust and Schoffer. It is now in the royal library at Paris.

Investment in Foreign Mines.—The Imperial Brazilian Mining Company was formed in 1824, with a capital of 350,000*l.* in 10,000 shares, which were issued at 5*l.* per share premium. There has been paid 20*l.* per share, which, with the 5*l.* premium, makes 250,000*l.* capital embarked. The price of the shares in January, 1825, was 80*l.* premium, in addition to 5*l.* paid, but which subsequently fell to a very heavy discount, and after various fluctuations, are now 35*l.* per share.

Making the value of the shares in the aggregate.....£350,000
Add thereto dividends received by the proprietors..... 295,000
Reserve fund..... 37,000

In all.....£682,000
From which deduct original capital, exclusive of interest 250,000

Leaving a surplus of.....£432,000

Mining Review.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and M. Gilbertson, Hertford, grocers.—W. and E. Whitby, Yeovil, Somersetshire, glove-manufacturers.—F. G. Aubin and W. Richards, Peckham, contractors for the maintenance of adult paupers.—Leacock, Harris, and Co. Madeira.—W. Carrington, Son, & Co., Stockport, Cheshire, and Manchester, hat-manufacturers.—G. Weaver and M. Powell.—J. Seymour and O. O'Hara, Jermyn-street, St. James's, butchers.—M. and E. Gundry, Edward-street, Portman-square, milliners, J. Ralphs and Son, Coventry, riband-manufacturers.—Fulton and Chambers, Trinity-square, Southwark, accountants.—W. and E. Edwards, Tunbridge Wells, butchers.—E. Cranston and Co., Manchester, brewers.—W. Davis and Co., Walling street, shawl-manufacturers.—Boden and Smith, Walsall, Staffordshire, horse brush-makers.—T. King and J. Viala, Munster-street, Regent's-park, grocers.

BANKRUPTS.

Isaac Pemberton, Worcester, brush-maker, to surrender Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, Oct. 27, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Gale, Basinghall-street: official assignee, Mr. Graham, Copthall-buildings.
Harry Iwaine Mason and Harry Mason, Kettlewell, Surrey-wharf, Addington-square, Camberwell, iron-merchants, Sept. 22, at 3 o'clock, Oct. 27, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs. Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street: official assignee, Mr. Pennell.
Henry Breakwell, Throgmorton-street, tailor, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock, Oct. 27, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Keene, Furnival's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Becher.

William Hough, Manchester, builder, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock, Oct. 27, at 9, at the Commissioners' rooms, Manchester: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row.
James Postlethwaite, Liverpool, draper, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, Oct. 27, at 2, at the Commissioners' rooms, Manchester: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row.
William Hodgous, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 30, Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor, Roscoe, and Turner, Bedford-row.

George Bishton, Sedgley, Staffordshire, iron-master, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, Oct. 27, at 10, at the Red Lion, Wolverhampton: solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square.
Joseph Maybury, John Maybury, and Joseph Maybury, jun. Bilston, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturers, Sept. 29, Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock, at the Lion Hotel, Wolverhampton: solicitor, Mr. Hunt, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 6, J. Peirce and M. Andrew, Old Change, warehousemen.—Oct. 8, J. Forbes and D. Russell, Mark-lane, wine-merchants.—October 8, C. Bramwell, Baker-street, Portman-square, wine-merchant.—Oct. 6, J. Noble, Westgate, Northumberland, ship-owner.—Oct. 8, J. Evans, Bridge-street, Lambeth, grocer.—Oct. 9, J. Johnson and J. Gibbs, Warwick, linen-draper.—Oct. 26, J. Collier, Poultry, Hosier.—Oct. 26, W. Spring, Great Portland-street, Portland-place, plumber.—Oct. 22, I. and G. Swift, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, tailors.—Oct. 7, G. Wright, Sheffield, licensed coach-proprietor.—Oct. 9, D. Bowen, Neath, Glamorganshire, druggist.—Oct. 7, J. Croser, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-breaker.—Oct. 9, J. Balleney, Ryemouth, Northumberland, farmer.—Oct. 14, J. Smethurst and J. Wallwork, Rochdale, Lancashire, coal-merchants.—Oct. 7, G. Weston, Nottingham, joiner.—Oct. 22, H. Bullen, Liverpool, brewer.—Oct. 7, H. Makepeace, Bristol, coach-maker.—Oct. 27, J. Greenway, Plymouth, merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Oct. 6.

R. Hodgson, Manchester, common-brewer.—W. Addison, Taunton, Somersetshire, tea-dealer.—R. Evans, Southampton, hop merchant.—W. Elkington, Birmingham, money-scrivener.—B. Coulthart, Bolton, Lancashire, bleacher.—T. R. Williams, Lamb's-buildings, Bushill row, manufacturer of japanned wares.—G. Rowe, Shoe-lane, victualler.

Friday, September 18.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Griffith and J. Oakley, Frome, Somersetshire, wine and spirit merchants.—W. J. Whyte and T. Faulconer, Lincoln's Inn-fields, attorneys and solicitors.—S. Gilkes and M. Gilkes, Hook Norton, Oxfordshire, grocers and tea-dealers.—E. T. Fraser and T. C. Fletcher, Manchester, printers and stationers.—T. Browne and E. B. Jones, 29 and 30, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, wholesale haberdashers and hardwaremen.—J. Wylie and J. Cook, San Luis, Mexico, general and commission merchants.—D. Clare and W. Llewellyn, Herefordshire, linen drapers and grocers.—P. R. Wakeman and R. Woodhouse, Crickhowell, Brecon, surgeons, apothecaries, and accoucheurs.—W. Knight and H. Knight, Market place, Reading, Berks, spirit, wine, and hop merchants.—J. Plimmer and J. Newman, East street, Walworth, Surrey, brewers.—J. Moore, sen., and J. Moore, jun., Trowbridge, Wills, dyers.—M. A. Hardy and M. Leeds, Nottingham, milliners and dress-makers.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Wright, Norwich, wine and brandy merchant, to surrender Sept. 26 and Oct. 30, in Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Browning, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street; official assignee, Mr. James Clark, 34, St. Swinburn's-lane, Lombard-street.
Thomas Knight, Gilbert-street, Strand-street, corn chandler and chop and coffee-house keeper, Sept. 24 and Oct. 30, in Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Laurence, Lyons Inn, Strand; official assignee, Mr. G. J. Graham, 3, Copthall-buildings.
S. Godson, Mincing-lane, London, wine and spirit merchant, Sept. 24 and Oct. 30, in Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Beechey, 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street; official assignee, Mr. G. J. Graham, 3, Copthall-buildings.
W. Bailey, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, currier and leather-seller, Sept. 24 and Oct. 30, in Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Poole, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand; official assignee, Mr. G. J. Graham, 3, Copthall-buildings.

Samuel Roberts, 91, Farringdon-street, floor-cloth manufacturer, Sept. 25 and Oct. 30, in Basinghall-street: solicitors, Messrs. Bowden, Walters, and Kerrie, 55, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. P. H. Abbott.
W. J. Potter, Little Compton-street, Soho, victualler, Sept. 25 and Oct. 30, in Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Glynn, America-square, London; official assignee, Mr. Wm. Pennell.
W. Ayling, 100, Great Portland-street, St. Marylebone, Middlesex, chemist, Sept. 25 and Oct. 30, in Basinghall-street: solicitor, Mr. Lane, 29, Argyle-street; official assignee, Mr. J. F. Groom, 12, Abchurch-lane.

J. Secher, Newcastle, scrivener, Sept. 25 and Oct. 30, at the Red Lion Inn, Petty Curry, Cambridge: solicitors, Messrs. Pickering, Smith, and Thompson, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, and Messrs. Evans, Archer, and Evans, Ely.
J. Wrigley, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer and finisher, Oct. 5 and 30, at the Commissioners' Rooms, St. James's-square, Manchester: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple, London; and Mr. J. Booth, Marsden-street, Manchester.
R. Hides, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer, Sept. 24 and Oct. 30, at Mr. G. Saxton's, Matlock Bath: solicitors, Mr. W. Spence, 35, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, and Messrs. Lucas and Cutts, Chesterfield.
S. Hider, Brighton, builder, Oct. 1 and 30, at the Town Hall, Brighton: solicitors, Messrs. T. Thompson, 60, West-street, Brighton, and Messrs. Stevens and Co., Little St. Thomas the Apostle, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 9, J. Weeks, Lime-street, London, hide dealer; in Basinghall-street.—Oct. 9, R. Vaughan, Barton's coffee-house, Freeman's-court, Chesham, Coffee-house keeper; in Basinghall-street.—Oct. 9, R. Pullan, Leeds, merchant and dyer; in Basinghall-street.—Oct. 9, J. H. Hutchinson, Poland-street, Oxford-street, victualler; in Basinghall-street.—Oct. 9, J. Watson, Milton-terrace, Southwark-bridge-road, baker; in Basinghall-street.—Nov. 19, J. Carter, 17, Coleman-street, London, woollen warehouseman; in Basinghall-street.—Oct. 8, B. Hogg, jun., Arnhem, Leeds, Yorkshire; at the Court-house, in Leeds.—Oct. 13, W. P. Crews, Newcastle-under-Lime, Staffordshire, surgeon and apothecary; at the Roebuck Inn, Newcastle-under-Lime.—Oct. 12, J. Robinson, and W. Robinson, Burslem, Staffordshire, common brewers and colour manufacturers; at the Swan Inn, Hanley, Staffordshire.

Oct. 13, O. Brown, Marlborough, Wilts, ironmonger; at the Marlborough-arms-hotel, Marlborough.—Oct. 9, J. Wright, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, jeweller and silver-smith; at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Oct. 9, C. Ryland, Birmingham, iron merchant; at Radenhurst's New Royal Hotel, New-street, Birmingham.—Oct. 15, J. Edwards, Wansley, otherwise Brynmear, Llanelli, Brecon, draper and grocer; at the Commercial Rooms, Corn-street, Bristol.—Oct. 15, P. Hutton, Heaton, Norris, Lancaster, innkeeper; at the Commissioners' Rooms, St. James's-square, Manchester.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1835.

SEPTEMBER. Thermometer. Barometer.
Thursday 10..... from 44 to 64..... 29.45 to 29.34
Friday 11..... 45..... 29.39..... 29.60
Saturday 12..... 45..... 29.39..... 29.60
Sunday 13..... 40..... 29.48..... 29.67
Monday 14..... 44..... 29.78..... 29.87
Tuesday 15..... 53..... 29.54..... 29.73
Wednesday 16..... 45..... 29.73..... 29.72

Prevailing Winds S. W. generally cloudy, with frequent showers of rain. Rain fallen, .75 of an inch.

Edmonton, Middlesex, 16th September, 1835. C. H. ADAMS.

PRICES OF ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
BANK STOCK, 8 per cent.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	Shut	91 1/4	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
3 per Cent. Consols.	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
3 1/2 per Cent. Anns.	1818.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
3 1/2 per Cent. Red. Anns.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent. Anns.	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
New 5 per Cent.	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Long Anns.	1860.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Anns. for 30 Years	1859.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Doitto	1860.	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4
Omnium	34 p	34 p	34 p	34 p	34 p	34 p
India Stock, 10 1/2 per cent.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per cent.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Doitto Old Anns. 3 per cent.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Doitto New Anns. 3 per cent.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
3 per Cent. Anns., 1751.	4 6p	4p	4 6p	4 6p	4 6p	4 6p
India Bonds, 2 1/2 per Cent.	17 19p	16 18	18 16	16 18	16 18	16 18
Exchange Bills, 14d. £1000.	17 19p	16 18	18 16	16 18	16 18	16 18
Doitto	20 18p	19 18	19 17	17 19	17 19	17 19
Doitto Small	20 18p	19 18	19 17	17 19	17 19	17 19
Doitto 2d. Com.	20 18p	19 18	19 17	17 19	17 19	17 19
3 per Cent. Cons. for Acc.	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
India Stock Om. for Acc.	34p	34p	34p	34p	34p	34p

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Austrian, 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Belgian, 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Brazilian	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto, 1829	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Cuba, 6 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Chilian, 6 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Columbian, 6 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto, 1824, do.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Danish, 3 per cent.	77	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent.	77	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Greek, 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto 1825, 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mexican, 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto deferred, do.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto, 1825, 6 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto, def. Stock, 6 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Neapolitan, 5 per cent. 1824.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Peruvian, 6 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Portuguese, 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto, New, do.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto, 3 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
doitto, deferred	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
do. 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Neapolitan, 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Spanish, 5 per cent.	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

AMERICAN FUNDS, SEPT. 18.

Redeemable.	Land.	Amort.	Redeemable.	Land.	Amort.
New York 6 1837	96	105	Mississippi 6 1841	56	
.. 1845	110	123 1/2	Do, New 6 1861	71	110
.. 1847	103		Alabama .. 5 1852		
.. 1848	102	112	.. 1863	96 1/2	
.. 1849	102	112	Indiana .. 5 1860	96 1/2	
.. 1850	102	112	Illinois .. 6 1850		
Pennsylv. 1850	103		New Jersey Can. &c.	103	
.. 1853	111		Do, 5 per Cent. 1864		
.. 1856	101	111	Cuba Loan 6	95	
.. 1858	102	112	INCORPORATED BANKS.		
.. 1860	102 1/2	114	Per Cent.		
Virginia .. 6 1844			United States .. 7 1836	22 1/2	100 1/2
.. 5 1845	51		Louisiana State 9 1870	25 1/2	</

PRICES OF SHARES.

CANALS.		Amount paid.		Price.		Amount paid.		Price.	
Ashton & Oldham	£97 18s	160	Manch. Bolton & Bury	48	100	100	180	100	180
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	113	65	Montgomeryshire	100	100	100	100	100	100
Barnsley	160	100	Melton Mowbray	100	190	100	100	100	100
Basingstoke	100	54	Mersey & Irwell	100	560	100	56	100	56
Brecknock & Abergav.	150	85	Macclesfield	100	100	100	100	100	100
Birmingham & share	174	252	Neath	100	100	100	100	100	100
Do. & Liverp. Junction	100	100	Nene Navigation Bds.	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bolton and Bury	250	100	Oxford	100	610	100	610	100	610
Bridgewater & Taunton	100	64	Oakham	100	130	100	130	100	130
Chelmer & Blackwater	100	102	Peak Forest	78	106	100	106	100	106
Coventry	100	100	Portsmouth & Arundel	50	154	100	154	100	154
Cromford	100	100	Regent's	£33 16s. 8d.	154	100	154	100	154
Croydon	31 2s. 10d.	100	Rochdale	85	141	100	141	100	141
Ditto Bonds	100	74	Shropshire	125	140	100	140	100	140
Dudley	100	100	Somerset Coal	150	163	100	163	100	163
Derby	100	120	Do. Lock Fund	124	12	100	12	100	12
Edinbro' & Glas. Un.	50	20	Stafford and Worcester	140	690	100	690	100	690
Ditto Allocated	96	65	Shrewsbury	125	242	100	242	100	242
Ellesmere & Chester	133	85	Stratford-on-Avon	£79 9s. 8d.	384	100	384	100	384
Erewash	100	395	Stroudwater	150	150	100	150	100	150
Forth and Clyde	400 16s.	605	Swansea	100	206	100	206	100	206
Grand Junction	100	232	Thames & Wye & Railw.	35	100	100	35	100	35
Grand Union	100	24	Thames & Severn; black	100	100	100	100	100	100
Grand Surrey	100	25	Ditto, ditto, red.	100	100	100	100	100	100
Do. (optional) Loan	100	73	Trent & Mersey, Ash.	100	625	100	625	100	625
Grand Western	100	21	Tavistock, (Mineral)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Glamorgansh.	172 1/2	280	Thames & Medw. £19 5s. 8d.	8d.	2	100	2	100	2
Gloucester & Berkley	100	144	Ditto, new	3	3	100	3	100	3
Do. (optional) Notes	00	202	Thames and Isis	100	280	100	280	100	280
Grantham	150	64	Warwick & Birming.	100	280	100	280	100	280
Huddersfield	£57 6s. 6d.	34	Warwick & Napton	100	218	100	218	100	218
Kensington	100	10	Worce. & Birming.	£78 8s.	86	100	86	100	86
Kennet & Avon	£39 18s. 10d.	20	Wilts and Berks. £16 17s. 8d.	8d.	5	100	5	100	5
Lancaster	47 1/2	100	Wryley & Essington	125	75	100	75	100	75
Leeds and Liverpool	100	52 1/2	Wisbech	105	45	100	45	100	45
Leicester	140	148	Wey and Arun	110	22 1/2	100	22 1/2	100	22 1/2
Leices. & Northampton	83 1/2	25							
Liskeard & Looe Union	25	25							
Loughborough	£142 17s.	1520							

DOCKS.

Commercial	100	58	Folkestone Harbour	50		
East India	Stock	52	Ditto Bonds		72	
East Country	100	54	St. Katherine's	Stock	103 1/2	
London	Stock	103	Ditto Bonds		101 1/2	
Ditto Bonds	Stock	95	Do. Bonds for 10 years		1	
West India	Stock	116	Shoreham Harbour		1	
Bristol	£147 9s.		Deptford Pier		1	
Ditto Notes			Herne Bay Pier		50	

ROADS.

Archw. & Kent. Town	30		Great Dover Street	70	46	
Barking	100		Highgate Arch. £30 7s.	104	24	
Commercial	100	68	New North Road	Stock		
Do. K. I. Dock Branch	100					

BRIDGES.

Hammersmith	50	23	Waterloo	100	24	
Southwark old.	£63 2s. 8d.	24	Ditto old Ann. of £8.	60	24 1/2	
Ditto New of 7 1/2 p. ct.	50	15	Do. new ditto of £7.	40	22	
Vauxhall	£70 10s. 3d.	22 1/2	Ditto Bonds		118	

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Albion	50	76 1/2	Insur. Comp. of Scot.	10	7	
Alliance Brit. & Foreign	10	11 1/2	Kent Fire	50	92	
Ditto Marine	5	5 1/2	Ditto Life	79		
Atlas	5	13	Law Life	10	26	
Birmingham Fire	55	105	Liverp. Marine Assur.	25	21	
British Fire	50	40	London Fire	124	23 1/2	
British Commercial	5	6	London Ship	12 1/2	23 1/2	
Caledonian Fire	10	13	North British	10	15	
Cleri. Med. & Gen. Life	24	3 1/2	Ocean	10	10	
County	10	42	Palladium Life	£2. 46s.		
Eagle	5	5 1/2	Protector Fire	2	26 1/2	
Economic Life	250	31 1/2	Provident Life	10	19 1/2	
Edinburgh Life	10	14	Rock Life	2	118 1/2	
European Life	20	22	Royal Exc. Stock	£s. d.	3 183	
Ditto new	2	14	Scottish Union	1	21 1/2	
Globe	100	150	Union	20	210	
Guardian	20	35	University Life	5		
Hercules	10	11	United Kingd Life	2	24 1/2	
Hope	5	6 1/2	Westminster Life	1000	9	
Imperial Fire	50	118	West of Scotland	10		
Imperial Life	10	9 1/2				
Indemnity Marine	8	15				

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Australasia	35	40	Lancaster	20	30	
Bank of Scotland	83 1/2	202 1/2	Liverpool	10	15	
Bank of Birmingham	10	12 1/2	Manch. & Liver. Dis.	10		
Birmingham Bank	5	12	Manchester	20		
British Linen Comp.	100	240	National	10	14 1/2	
Commercial	100	170	Nat. Bank of Ireland	10		
Equitable Loan Comp.	9	10	National Provin. Eng.	25		
Gloucestershire	5	11	North & Cent. B. of Eng.	10	11 1/2	
Hampshire	5	9	Provincial B. of Ireland	25	47 1/2	
Glasgow Union	50	60	Royal of Scotland	100	170	
Hibernian	25	15	Western of Scotland	30	30	
London & Westminster	15	12				

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.

Alliance	1		Great Yarmouth	18		
Bath	10	25	Greenw. Railway Gas	10s.	49 1/2	
Bradford	25		Imperial	50		
British	16	21 1/2	Ditto Bonds	£100		
Ditto Provincial	19	22	Ipswich	10		
Birmingham	50	100	Isle of Thanet	20	20	
Birming. & Staffords.	50		Independent	30	50	
Brentford	50		Leicester	50		
Bristol	20	39 1/2	Leith Coal Gas	50		
Brighton	20	13 1/2	Liverpool	242 18s.		
Ditto New	18	11 1/2	Liverp. New Gas & Coke	50	90	
Brighton General	20	19	Ditto (New ditto)	50		
Carlisle	25		Maidstone	50		
Continent Consol.	51 1/2	95	Phoenix	39	24	
Canterbury	50		Portsea	53		
Chelmsford	50		Poplar	50		
Cheltenham	50		Ratcliff	80	69	
City of London	100	19 1/2	Reeddale	15		
Ditto new	60	115	South Metropolitan	144		
Coventry	25		Sheffield	164		
Derby	50		Shrewsbury	10		
Dover	50		Swansea	50		
Dudley	20		United General	44	35 1/2	
Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	65	Warwick	50	50	
Edinbro' & Albia	14		Wakefield	25	22 1/2	
Exeter	50		Warrington	20		
Equitable	40	35	Westminster Chartered	50	46 1/2	
European	5		Ditto new	10	8 1/2	
Glasgow	20	60	Yarmouth	18	9	

WATER-WORKS.

Birmingham	25	27	N. River Load B. Ann.	38		
Colchester	100		Manchester & Salford	100	47	
Cranton Hill	25		Portsea Island	50		
East London	100	132	Portsea & Farlington	50		
Glasgow	50		Ditto new	50		
Grand Junction	41 1/2	51	Vauxhall, late S. Lon.	100	85	
Edinburgh Joint Stock	25	33	West Middlesex	£63 12s.	9d.	77
Kent	100	47	York Building	100	34	
Liverpool Bottle	220	300				

IRON RAILWAYS.

Amount paid.		Price.		Amount paid.		Price.	
Bolton and Leigh	£2103	20	Leices. & Swannington	50	51		
Ditto & Shares	25	20	Liverpool & Manch.	100			
Canterham & Whitstable	50	78	Ditto & Shares	25			
Cheltenham	100	45	New Ditto	25			
Clarence	100	45	London & Greenw.	16	17 1/2		
Cromford & Peak Forest	100	20	Ditto ditto	2 2 1/2	20 21 1/2		
Croydon	20		London and Birming.	35	75		
Dublin & Kingstown	10	29	London and Southampton	10	5		
Durham Junction	10	29	Manchester & Oldham	3			
Edinbro' & Dalkeith Rail.	50	75	Monmouth	50			
Forest of Dean	50	27	Monmouth and Wigan	20	3		
Grand Junction	30	55 1/2	Preston and Wyr.	1			
Great Western	6 1/2	5	Stanhope and Tyne	100			
Hartlepool	100	80	Stockton & Darlington	100			
St. Helen's & Runc. Gap	100	30	Warrington & Newton	100			
Kenyon & Leigh June	100	100	Wigan Branch	100	90		
Leeds and Selby	100	100					

MINES.

Albion Copper	25	24 1/2	New S. Hooe	1	1 1/2		
Alten	104	111 1/2	North Consolidated	1	4 1/2		
Anglo Mex. iss. £5. pm.	100	5 1/2	North Cornw. Silver	1	4 1/2		
Ditto Subscription	25		Perran Consols	1			
Anglo Mexican Mint	10	8 1/2	Polberou Consols	6	8 9		
Biasos Bridge	127 1/2	2	Penoles	12			
Bolano	150	130	Ditto Subscription	1			
Brazil Imp. iss. £5. pm.	20	31 3/4	Polbreon	2	24 1/2		
British Tin	4	1 1/2	Real del Monte, Regist.	63 1/2			
Bolivar Copper	20		Ditto Unregistered	18 1/2			
Ditto Scrip	3	2 1/2	Ditto Loan Notes	150	3 1/2		
British Iron	50	28	Redmoor Consolidated	2	3 1/2		
British Copper	34	6 1/2	Redruth United	2			
Candonga	74	6 1/2	Rio de Aneri	1	44 1/2		
Cata Branca	64	5 1/2	Roche Rock	1	1 1/2		
Columbian, iss. £5. pm.	34 1/2	101 1/2	South Wheal Leisure	2	2		
Ditto New	7	9	St. John D'el Rey	104	5 1/2		
Copapo	74	6 1/2	St. Hilary	1	4		
East Cornwall Silver	1	2 1/2	Tavistock	2	1 1/2		
E. Wheal Strawberry	24	3 1/2	United Mex. iss. 2 pm.	40	4 1/2		
English	124	24	Ditto Scrip	2	5 1/2		
General Min. Associati.	15	6 7/8	Ditto Subscription	2			
Hibernian	10	2	Ditto New Scrip	5			
Hayle Consols	1	1 1/2	Union Gold, iss. £2.5s. pm.	64	1315		
Mexican Company	51 1/2	14 1/2	Wendron	5	5 1/2		
Mining Com. of Ireland	61 1/2	16 1/2	West Cork	35	2930		
Mocubas & Cocons Uni.	20	15 1/2	Wheal Brothers	20	2530		
New Grenada	2						

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Adelaide Gal. of Science	50		Russell	26 1/2	8		
Lon. with Bronze Tick	78 1/2	20	King's College	100	44 1/2		
London University	100	27					

MISCELLANEOUS.

Australian Agricultural	26 1/2		Essex Marine Salt	6	
Auction Mart	50		General Steam Nav. &c.	13	21
Brit. Rock & Patent Salt	35		Hudson's Bay Stock &c.		250
British Annuity	50		Land. Com. Sale Rooms	5	18
Brit. Amer. Land Comp.	8	7	New Corn Exchange		
Canada Company	20	34	New Brunswick (Land)	9	
Upper Canada Loan		104 1/2	Mexican, &c.	3	2
Carron Iron Company	250	450	Pat. Purifying Sea Wat.	2	
City Bonds, 4 per cent.		103	Rio Doce	2	
Central America (Land)	20		Revsgronary Interest Soc.	100	130 1/2
Cev. Gar. Theatre, Rent	500		Ditto New	50	75
Drury Lane ditto	500		Shotts Iron Foundry	38	18 1/2
Ditto Proprietors	100		Thames Tunnel	50	50
Edin. & Leith Glass	10	6	Van Dieman's Land	164	8